

LAW AND ORDER

VOL. 6

AUGUST, 1958

NO. 8



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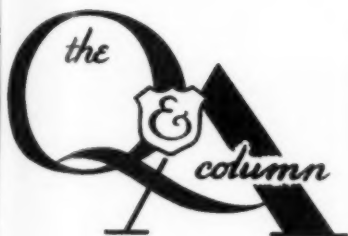
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Compiled by

John I. Schwarz,
Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR POLICE AND ALL CONCERNED
WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

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Q. What is a search-warrant?

A. A search-warrant is an order in writing, issued by a justice or other magistrate, in the name of the state, directed to a sheriff, constable, or other officer, commanding him to search a specified house, shop, or other premise, for personal property alleged to have been stolen, or for unlawful goods, and to bring the same, when found, before the magistrate, and usually also the body of the person, occupying the premises, to be dealt with according to law.

Q. What basic law restrains the government, or its officers and agents, from violating "the right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures"?

A. Fourth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Q. What conditions must be met before a search-warrant can be issued?

A. (1) That "probable cause" or apparent state of facts exists, (2) that it is supported by oath or affirmation, and (3) that it particularly describes the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized.

Q. What is the definition of "probable cause"?

A. "Probable cause" may be defined to be an apparent state of facts found to exist upon reasonable inquiry, (that is, such inquiry as the given case renders convenient and proper), which would induce a reasonably intelligent and prudent man to believe in a criminal case, that the accused person had committed the crime charged.

Q. When an officer makes a legal arrest, with or without a warrant, may he discover and seize any fruits of the crime or evidence found on the prisoner or on the premises under his control, if such evidence is directly connected with the offense charged?

A. Yes.

Q. According to common law governing searches and seizures, may an officer, upon arresting those committing crimes in his presence, or those who are about to commit a

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ABOUT THE COVER: A policeman's lot is not always filled with trouble and violence. Since this is the last month of summer and busy fall and winter activities will soon be with us, we wanted a quiet, peaceful scene. Patrolling public parks is pleasant work—especially when there are no people.

Photo by Ives and Kirsch

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William O. Douglas

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS are to be congratulated on their constantly improved techniques in crime detection. The function of those of us who make law enforcement a profession is a difficult one. We are supposed to do more than apprehend and convict the guilty. We have an equally important task of seeing to it that the innocent are protected and exonerated and that the guilty receive fair *pre-trial* treatment and are convicted only after a *trial* that is dignified and fair.

Most of our law enforcement officers are progressive and have high standards. They accept Due Process as their ideal and try to live up to it. Their work is highly credited as it comes before the courts for review.

Communist regimes go in for systems of protective custody and long secret inquisitions of the citizen. Their political trials are presided over by judges who are told what to do; and they do it. Those practices are abhorrent to us. Our Bill of Rights, our whole heritage of Due Process, teaches us that when government puts its hand on the citizen it must act discreetly and in a civilized way. We insist, moreover, on an independent judiciary. For as colonies of Great Britain we knew what it meant to have a King control our courts. One grievance listed in the Declaration of Independence was that "He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries."

Our example of fair police practices and an independent judiciary is an important one for the world community in which we now live. We can show through our disciplined effort that criminals can be convicted without taking shortcuts, that government can act in a civilized way toward its citizens and yet enforce the law.



Associate Justice
Supreme Court of the United States

W. O. Douglas
William O. Douglas



Community Cooperation Curbs Accidents in Elmira (N.Y.)

We Make Traffic Safety Everybody's Business

by Eugene F. Golden, Chief of Police



IN every way possible, we try to make the citizens of our community safety conscious. By experience, it has been proven that the more people working together with the thought of safety in mind, the greater success a safety program has. Our traffic safety records improve with each succeeding year. This article will show you some of the methods we use to curb accidents.

Traffic Advisory Committee

Acting upon the suggestion made by Recorder's Court Judge John D. Frawley and myself, the mayor and city council of Elmira appointed eleven men to a traffic advisory committee. This group, which has been functioning for the past two years, consists of the judge, chief of police, city engineer, chairman of the planning commission, leader of the majority in the city council, corporation counsel, and five laymen representing different segments of the community. Their purpose has been to study traffic conditions and to report their findings with recommendations to the city council. Many of their suggestions have been put into practice.

Pedestrians

Most recently it has been the new pedestrian ordinance which was enacted by the city council. In 1957 it was noted that pedestrian injuries amounted to almost 25% of all accidents. An educational campaign was carried on for about three

months. Pamphlets were distributed throughout the community by the police and by merchants in their mailings.

In October, a School for Pedestrians started. The instruction and operation are under the direction of the Elmira Sertoma Club. It is held twice a month on the second and fourth Saturdays, and the curriculum consists of lectures, films and remarks by the judge. One hundred persons attended the school during the latter part of 1957, and 81 in the first six months of this year. This "pedestrian campaign" has shown results. In 1956 four pedestrians were killed. Since the school started, there have been no fatalities.

Traffic Violators

A Traffic Violator School is held in conjunction with the Recorder's Court. This operation began in 1955 on an experimental basis, but was so successful, it was made permanent in the fall of 1956. Originally it was sponsored by the Elmira Rotary Club (which still supplies materials and equipment) but is now functioning as part of the Adult Education Division of the local Department of Education, which supplies a paid instructor. We believe it is the only Traffic Violator School in the state which receives aid from the State Department of Education as part of its adult education program. Attendance at the school is voluntary on the part of the traffic violator, and is offered by the judge to certain types

of violators, i.e., all persons under 21 years of age having no prior driver training; offenders with one or more previous violations; drivers with prior accident history; vehicle operators with apparent bad safety habits.

The cases of those who are willing to attend the school are adjourned until the completion of the course. The period for study is one night a week for four weeks. At the conclusion of the course, the "student" returns to court. The judge considers his record at school—his attitude, attention, marks and over-all cooperation. He then decides whether to impose a penalty or suspend sentence.

Fifty-five persons were referred to the school in 1956, but the complete count was 82. We feel the school is of great value in our safety program, especially to the type of violator for whom a fine does not seem to be the answer.

Bicycle Safety

In cooperation with the Optimist Club of Elmira, a Bicycle Safety School was instituted in 1956 as part of the court.

All children committing violations of the bicycle safety rules and ordinances are given a ticket for attendance at the school. It is held at City Hall on the first and third Saturday of each month. A talk on proper safety habits is given by a member of the Optimist Club, films on safe

(Continued on Page 53)

COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY is one of today's richest law enforcement frontiers, holding the key to unprecedented achievement for the progressive crime laboratory, in the opinion of Lt. Guy M. Bacheller, of the Maine State Police.

He is a man who has reason to know—his department for the past couple of years has been enlarging its photo activity greatly, with color work setting the pace in recent months.

Court experience of the Maine enforcement body so far, though not extensive, has been uniformly encouraging. Of the first ten cases prepared in color, nine never came to trial; presented to a grand jury through color photos, the evidence was so convincing as to bring almost immediate guilty pleas. The tenth case resulted in rapid conviction.

Attorneys have estimated that trials which lasted six or seven days might have been concluded in a day if the Bureau's color photography methods had been used.

"Color will definitely improve the percentage of conviction," the Bureau is convinced, "We used to have trouble occasionally with black and white photographs being thrown out. This is not likely to happen with good pictures in true color. They are the greatest tool law enforcement can have."

In Maine, with "a conservative state legislature," the department has had to prove its own case conclusively. In the past two years the case has been built so solidly on results of black and white, plus the bright beginnings of color, that the staff and equipment are about to be expanded greatly.

Use of color photography is not exclusively a weapon against accused persons, the Bureau of Identification points out. In one recent case, it recalls, a mother was accused of homicide in the death of her small child. Though she maintained the infant had suffered only a fall from a chair, the external appearance strongly suggested a brutal beating about the head. But, with the help of autopsy photos in color, it was established that the child had a



COLOR PHOTOGRAPHY-

a new frontier in law enforcement

by Stan Holmes, Eastman Kodak Co.



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deformity which made great brain damage and hemorrhage possible from a light blow. The mother, who might have gone to jail on the basis of initial evidence, was exonerated.

But such cases are only a part of the duties of Maine's State Bureau of Identification. Its functions are defined in three areas:

1. Taking photographs at the request of any police department in the state for use in evidence.

2. Instructing any department's personnel in photography for local use.

3. Taking pictures for other state-government departments, such as a series on the growth of a lobster for the fisheries department.

There are 150 full-time police departments, plus 16 sheriffs' departments, in Maine, and the Bureau

instruction and lectures on safety. These slides are just going into production, but so far they have proved very effective and have been well received.

One car has been equipped with an Autopod and has just started filming moving traffic violations on 16mm movie film. Several hundred feet of "Tri-X" film has been used, with headlight illumination only, and the results have been excellent. Several hundred feet of 16mm Kodachrome of moving violations and traffic conditions will be shot within the next few weeks. This film will be used in the next session of our State Police Training Academy which opens the first week in August.

Most of the smaller departments cannot hope to set up substantial photo operations—particularly with

chrome Sheet Film which is processed in its own darkroom. The color transparencies are prepared in the form of 3½ x 4½ projection slides.

One limitation of the program has been the fact that only a single set of slides was available, and they had to be projected rather than handed to a jury. Also, the slides themselves often have to be placed in evidence, and thus lost to the Bureau. Having several sets of color prints was the answer, but until recently there has been no practical process of making prints in the Bureau's own laboratory—necessary for convenience and economy as well as to guarantee conditions of processing for use in testimony. Now, with the new Kodak Color Print Materials, Types C and R, printing at Augusta will be feasible, and the Identification Bu-



Upper left page: Lieut. Guy M. Bacheller processing color.

Lower left page: Trooper Elwin Gardner on the highway with the Autopod and movie camera.

Left: Sgt. Emery Jordan at the comparison microscope.

Right: Chief-Fingerprint Technician Betty Fish searching the criminal files.



has worked with virtually all of them. Personnel from local units are sent to Augusta to participate in the state's schools, which give training in use of photography.

In addition, the Bureau is always on call to help the departments which the photography needs. Troopers with Speed Graphic cameras—twelve of them—are spotted around the state for such purposes, two in each of the six police troops. Lt. Bacheller and his two assistants also travel extensively in taking pictures wherever a need arises.

All twelve field cameras are now equipped with roll film adapter backs using 120 roll color film. When an accident is being photographed, the usual 4 x 5 black and whites are taken and then color shots are taken for purposes of in-

struction and lectures on safety. These slides are just going into production, but so far they have proved very effective and have been well received.

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reau expects very soon to be able to provide complete sets of color pictures for courtroom use.

With this development, the Bureau will have three darkrooms, one of them devoted exclusively to color with complete equipment for temperature control.

At this point, the department expects to start mugging in color—which will show up abrasions, scars and so on much better.

Too many police departments fear color, the Bureau believes, because they think it is too complicated or difficult. Actually, the processing takes longer and must be meticulously controlled, but is basically no more difficult than black and white, and the results are many times more satisfactory.

(Continued on Page 36)

THE NEVER-ENDING CONFLICT between the requirements of the state for law and order and the demands of the citizen for personal freedom has never loomed as large as in the work of the nation's courts today. Sir Winston Churchill saluted the United States Supreme Court at the American Bar Association meeting in London as the guardian and upholder of American liberty. Other voices, particularly in the field of law enforcement, have been heard in protest against recent decisions which appear to police the police.

This internal opposition in criminal jurisprudence is nowhere more apparent than in the line of cases dealing with searches and seizures. The social interest in the general security and the social interest in the individual life continually overlap, and thereby pose a continuing problem of compromise or adjustment.

The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution, provides that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." Therein lies one of the most unyielding difficulties faced by the police.

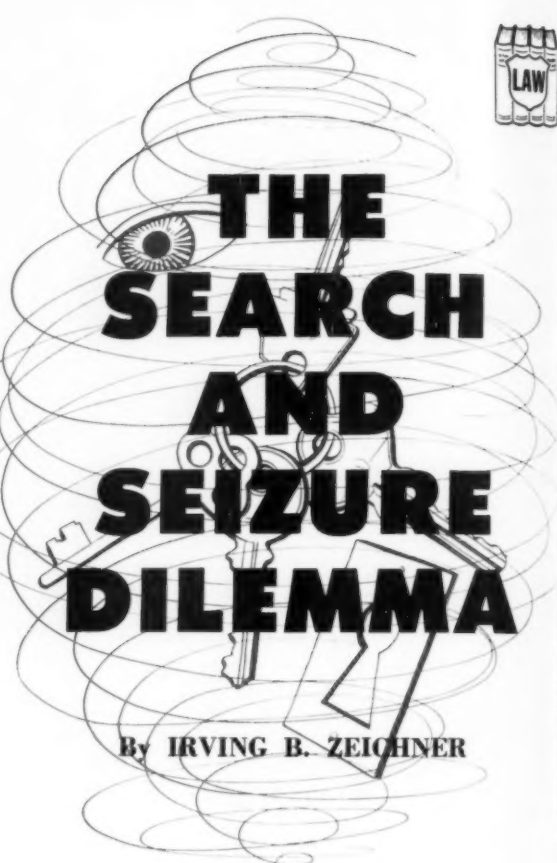
In *Wolf vs. Colorado*, the Supreme Court said: "The security of one's privacy against arbitrary intrusion by the police—which is at the core of the Fourth Amendment—is basic to a free society. It is therefore, in 'the concept of ordered liberty' and as such enforceable against the states through the Due Process Clause." The court however, reaffirmed an earlier ruling that a state may, without denial of due process of law, use in a criminal prosecution evidence which it had secured by unreasonable search and seizure. In plain language, the states were advised not to resort to unreasonable searches but nevertheless permitted to use the fruits of such searches.

As for federal prosecutions, the Supreme Court had long before held in *Weeks vs. United States* that evidence obtained by unreasonable searches and seizures carried out by government officers could not be used in government cases. A majority of the states allow the use in state courts of such evidence no matter how it is obtained.

Thus, while a search is not validated in the federal courts because of what may be found, the exclusionary rule is not generally applied in the state courts. It is left to the individual states to determine whether to bar the use of evidence obtained in violation of the guarantee against unreasonable searches and seizures, and most courts have seen fit to admit such evidence as a practical matter.

However, the exclusionary rule has caused the reversal of numerous federal convictions due to disregard of the Fourth Amendment guarantee. The Supreme Court has not only prevented use of illegally seized property as evidence, even when the culprits have been caught red-handed, but has, time and again, directed the return of such property. If the arrest was unlawful, evidence taken at the time may not be used, even if contraband.

But, in line with its reasoning, the Supreme Court has permitted into government prosecution, any such



THE SEARCH AND SEIZURE DILEMMA

By IRVING B. ZEICHNER

evidence seized by state officers, except where there was co-operation between state and federal officers. The Court has further ruled that when an opportunity exists for obtaining a search warrant, then a lawful arrest does not validate a search.

When does such opportunity exist? Judge Morris Ploscowe, Director of the American Bar Association's Committee on Organized Crime, declared in a television forum that courts are being unrealistic in judicially slugging the police with the Fourth Amendment. He cited, as an example, the case of a narcotic agent trained to detect the odor of opium whose nose led him to the capture of a drug ring in a hotel room, only to be later bested by a court ruling that he had no right to enter and make an arrest. Mr. Ploscowe pointed out that if, under these circumstances, the gang had departed for parts unknown by the time the officer returned with the required search warrant, he would probably have been disciplined for failure to effect an immediate arrest.

In reply, Justice Michael Musmanno, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court argued that a policeman should be as much within the law as anybody else. He felt that the officer with the sensitive sense of smell should have had as keen an appreciation of the Constitution and obtained a search warrant. After all, said the judge, the Constitution was intended for the innocent and not for the guilty.

Congressman Harold Velde, an ex-F.B.I. agent,

Law and Order



stated that the courts have been throwing roadblocks in the way of law enforcement by various interpretations of the Fourth Amendment. He noted that the search warrant must specify the items to be searched as well as the person upon whom it is to be searched, but that it is difficult, especially in espionage and sabotage cases, to know what the evidence is going to be until a search is made. He related how this has occasioned the odd situation where officers have been compelled to take on second-story duty the night before an official raid in order to note the specific items to be set forth in the warrant.

F. Joseph Donohue, a former United States attorney, concluded the discussion on the Fourth Amendment by asserting that there is no circumstance under which police state methods are warranted in a democracy. He felt that failure to obtain a search warrant was not to be regarded as a mere technicality but was a clear violation of a constitutional right.

There is no doubt but that the deterrent afforded by various court interpretations of the Fourth Amendment has created one of the bitterest divisions of opinion in the field of constitutional law. Justice Cardozo posed the problem in his usual eloquent manner when he wrote that "The question is whether protection for the individual would not be gained at a disproportionate loss of protection for society. On the one side is the social need that crime shall be repressed. On the other, the social need that law shall not be flouted by the insolence of office. There are dangers in any choice."

He nevertheless rejected the exclusionary rule in New York with the result that the law-breaker could not go free because the law officer had erred. "We must hold it to be the law until those organs of government by which a change of public policy is normally effected shall give notice to the courts that change has come to pass."

On the other hand, Justice Brandeis, in a famous dissent from the majority ruling in the Olmstead wire-tap case which permitted the police to intercept telephone messages, foresaw the dangers in electronic development. "Discovery and invention have made it possible for the government, by means far more effective than stretching upon the rack, to obtain disclosure in court of what is whispered in the closet."

Said Mr. Brandeis: "The makers of our Constitution undertook to secure conditions favorable to the pursuit of happiness. They recognized the significance of man's spiritual nature, of his feelings and of his intellect. They knew that only a part of the pain, pleasure and satisfactions of life are to be found in material things. They sought to protect Americans in their beliefs, their thoughts, their emotions and their sensations. They conferred, as against the Government, the right to be let alone—the most comprehensive of rights and the right most valued by civilized men. To protect that right, every unjustifiable intrusion by the Government upon the privacy of the individual, whatever the means employed, must be deemed a violation of the Fourth Amendment."

Are the courts handcuffing the police? When the Section of Criminal Law of the American Bar Association

(Continued on next page)

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Search and Seizure (From Page 9)

tion undertook to examine this question, Chief Carl Hansson of the Dallas Police Department was heard in the affirmative. He noted that the police officer is constantly faced with situations where immediate action is necessary to prevent the escape of a criminal or the possible loss of evidence. Then because of a jurist's interpretation of the word "unreasonable" in the Fourth Amendment, a conviction is reversed and an enemy of society goes on his way rejoicing. Since so many of the search and seizure cases involve split decisions, what is to be expected of the man on the beat when the judges are in such sharp dispute.

Chief Hansson, a past president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, said that when the exclusionary rule was applied to the Cahan case in California, an assistant attorney general in that state called it the "Magna Carta" for the criminals. He quoted John B. Waite, Professor Emeritus of the University of Michigan Law School, to the effect that judges, though they may not encourage crime, interfere with its prevention in various ways and they deliberately restrict police efficiency in the discovery of criminals. "More seriously still, they so warp and alter public attitude toward crime and criminals as gravely to weaken the county's most effective crime preventative."

Professor Fred E. Inbau of the Northwestern University School of Law said that there are two basic misconceptions in the minds of judges regarding police misconduct. The first is the misconception as to the role that the courts should play in such matters, and

secondly, there is the misconception as to the practical effectiveness of the handcuffing efforts indulged in by the courts.

As for the initial premise, Professor Inbau avers that some judges in effect regard themselves as part-time police commissioners which is a non-judicial function and he knows of no constitutional authority by which the courts are privileged to perform disciplinary control over the police. As for the second misconception, reversal of a conviction may compel the trial judge or prosecutor not to make the same mistake twice but is unlikely to have the same effect on the average policeman.

J. Francis Coakley, District Attorney of Alameda County, California, and a founder of the National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys, sensed in many court decisions a hostile feeling in which a judge vents his spleen by castigating the police as a class. He said that when competent, material, and relevant evidence is rejected in these cases, the decisions are wrong morally. He felt, too, that the emphasis on civil rights had caused the legal pendulum to swing too far away from civil duties with a resultant expenditure of more money and manpower at the cost of the taxpayer.

Finally, Judge Dwight L. McCormack of the Texas District Criminal Court was heard in defense of the courts. He pointed out that the law requires him to resolve reasonable doubts in favor of the defendant. Otherwise he would be committing reversible error. It is not the courts, he declared, but the people who are handcuffing the police.

A more balanced symposium on the same subject followed in the pages of the Northwestern University Law Review. It pinpointed the basic issues this way: Individual civil liberties must be safeguarded in accordance with constitutional mandates. These safeguards, however, must not be so severe that they make law enforcement impossible or police "lawlessness" inevitable.

Inasmuch as court decisions cannot anticipate every situation which may arise, the search and seizure dilemma will continue to challenge the forces of law and order. It is, perhaps, best summed up in words of wisdom by Judge Learned Hand, who wrote:

"The protection of the individual from oppression and abuse by the police and other enforcing officers is indeed a major interest in a free society; but so is the effective prosecution of crime, an interest which at times seems to be forgotten. Perfection is impossible; like other human institutions criminal proceedings must be a compromise."

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For further information circle #203 on Readers Service Card

IF YOU HAVE BEEN IN SERVICE, the command "dress right!" is familiar to you. You will recall the many times you have snapped to attention, eyes right, and placed the palm of your hand on your hip. All of this was done so the company could get "organized"—proper spacing between men, etc.—before the next command which was usually an order to begin "work".

A law enforcement officer must also "dress right". His uniform is a most important part of his equipment and is the symbol of his authority.

According to Webster's dictionary, the word uniform is defined as "having always the same form, manner or degree". It certainly would be convenient for all concerned if this definition could be applied to the police uniform. Anyone involved in purchasing uniforms and accessories knows this is not true.

Our country is one of extreme temperatures. While it is zero and below in the northern part of the United States, the same day might produce balmy tropical sunshine in Florida or California. As a result, the uniforms of law enforcement men vary in weight and style to fit weather conditions.

New Concept of Clothing

It is within the memory of most of our readers to visualize those "good old days" when people dressed for the winter season. It mattered not whether it was a very warm winter or freezing temperatures—heavy underwear and overcoats *must* be worn. It was believed you'd catch a cold if you didn't conform to practice. Science has changed our thinking about dress. No longer do we put on the long legged, long sleeved woolen underwear at the end of October and carry through until Spring. Today most men wear the same weight underwear the year round and only the outer garments vary in weight according to the weather. We now dress according to the day-by-day temperatures.

a commentary on your police uniforms

by Lee E. Lawder

For many years LAW AND ORDER has been advocating that officers should not "bundle up" for the winter. Modern science has discovered that it is not the heavy weight of the material that necessarily gives the warmth, but rather the "captive air"—the heat from the body which is prevented from escaping through the clothing.

New materials with closer weaves and man-made fibers are light in weight but give necessary protection against the winter winds. It is no longer necessary for an officer to wear a bulky overcoat which will hamper his movements. His life may depend upon the flexibility of his movements during an emergency.



In cold spots, officers are using a chillbreaker. This vest-like apparel is worn under the uniform jacket and weighs about seven ounces. The one we have in mind is made with the insulation between two layers of nylon which provides "millions of dead air cells" to retain body heat at the skin surface. Excess body heat is expelled through the pores of material eliminating overheating.

Manufacture of Cloth

Police uniforms are usually made of wool. Wool fabrics may be divided into two groups—woolens and worsteds. Woolens are soft, loosely woven cloths spun from carded, but uncombed wool. The fibers are short. In this group are flannels, broadcloths and meltons. Worsteds are woven from closely twisted yarn spun from long, well combed wool. Among the worsteds are serges, diagonals, coverts, grenadines, gabardines, and the wool crepes. Because of the longer fibers, worsteds are stronger and longer wearing than woolens. There are varying grades of wool, but grade of wool alone is not always the guarantee of a good fabric. Other elements must be considered such as the construction of the cloth, weight and dyeing process.

The average police department today does not have the laboratory facilities to test uniform materials and therefore must depend to a great extent upon the honesty and integrity of the supplier. This fact was emphasized by Ogden Beresford, of Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc., in an article published in *LAW AND ORDER* last August. He said, "No police chief is a textile expert, nor should this be expected of him. But there are mills of integrity that are experts in the police uniform line. Long experience has taught the successful mill exactly what should be built into a fabric in order to give it maximum effectiveness for its particular job."

ability to resist and recover from wrinkling; Orlon, for its good hand, good press retention qualities and resistance to acids."

Of all the synthetic fibers, Dacron has been used most in the uniform field. These fibers are mixed with the natural wool. Some uniforms have 25% Dacron and 75% wool. Others have as much as 50% of each.

Dyeing

Modern methods of dyeing cloth date back to 1856 when a chemist, William Perkins, discovered that color could be obtained by the distillation of coal tar.

The method of dyeing material is important to the final product. It must be "fast" so that if the uniform gets wet from rain or perspiration, its color will remain the same.

In piece dyeing, the fabric is woven in its raw color. Then it is put into dye vats to obtain the desired color and run through rollers. In stock dyeing, the raw fibers are dyed before they are made into yarn. This means that when the fabric comes off the looms, it is already dyed and colored.

In speaking of the dyeing process before the cloth is made into a uniform, it is well to mention that certain materials are also processed against damage by moths. It is estimated that moths and beetles do between \$350 million to \$1 billion worth of damage each year to clothes. A process known as Mitin Mothproofing may be had if specified.

The Uniform

A visitor's first impression of a town is frequently formed more by the uniform and appearance of the police officer than by any other single factor. Perhaps it is the only contact he has as he stops and asks a direction of the officer. A neatly dressed officer will exude the impression that the town is progressive and alert.

dress right!



Man-Made Fibers

Much of the change in clothing habits can be directly traced to the use of the man-made fibers which are used in conjunction with natural wool. In the past six years, the use of these synthetic materials has increased greatly.

The most widely used and recognized are Dacron, Orlon and Nylon. Each synthetic has a different quality. In a letter from Dr. Louis L. Larson, of E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., the three trade names are defined. "Nylon, is known chiefly for its strength and resistance to abrasion; Dacron, for these characteristics plus the

Although police uniforms come in many colors, the traditional blue is most predominant in our country. There are logical reasons for this aside from the fact it does not show dirt and wear as quickly as a light uniform. It is dark primarily to afford the officer maximum protection for night duty. He has a better opportunity of surprising a prowler and at the same time is less of a target for a gunman.

The uniform field is a highly competitive one. After making the specifications for material, next comes the all important job of selecting a tailor to make the uni-

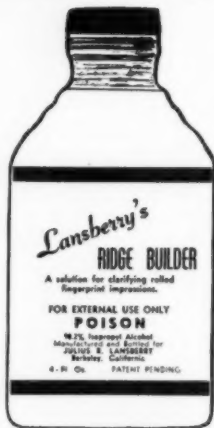
(Continued on next page)

NEW AIDS FOR BETTER FINGERPRINTS

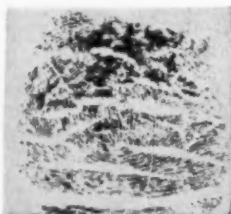
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**Insures Sharper,
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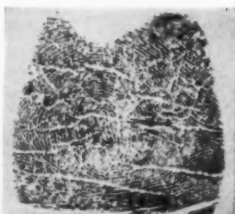
Smooths out wrinkles and gives clear definition to ridge structure which has deteriorated or become calloused. Thoroughly tested by police identification experts. Makes fingerprint comparison more accurate, easier.



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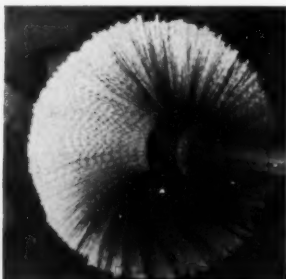


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Made of tens of
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microscopic treated glass filaments, it has unsurpassed working qualities. Does not deteriorate. Picks up and retains fingerprint powders without constant replenishment. Uses less powder. Will not scratch surface of latent prints.

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For further information circle #44 on Readers Service Card

Dress Right (From Page 13)
form. It has been said that too many cooks spoil perfectly good food by the way they cook. This is also true of a uniform manufacturer who does not take pride in his work. The best material—most expensive in cost—may be ruined by a cutter who skimps and by a tailor who takes short cuts and turns out a sloppy job.

In an article written for **LAW AND ORDER** in February, 1956, the late William A. Christie, of the Highway Outfitting Co., presented some good rules that should be remembered when purchasing a uniform:

1. Specify fast color fabrics to fit the requirements of climatic conditions and wearing quality. Future replacement should be a factor.
2. Specify as to design and manufacturing.
3. Deal with reliable police uniform manufacturers.
4. Inspect uniforms to see that they are according to specifications.

This is good advice and worthwhile bearing in mind the next time uniform purchasing is discussed.

Police Shoes

One of the most important parts of an officer's uniform is his shoes. The first consideration is comfort. Inasmuch as he is on his feet a great deal during his tour of duty, his shoes should be fitted properly.

Of recent years there has appeared on the market a shoe with a ripple sole which is reputed to absorb 45% of walking shock, the main cause of foot fatigue. These shoes have the added advantage of being light in weight, and the soft leather top adds comfort.

There are extra features to check when buying shoes. Most important is to get shoes that are water tight. Frequently a storm breaks in the middle of a tour, and it is not practical to get rubbers immediately. Certain shoes have a lining that helps prevent athlete's foot, and a good arch support built into the shoe will do much to prevent fatigue.

Caps

The eight point cap is the most popular style for uniform wear. Usually the material specified for the uniform is used in the cap. For communities which are consistently cold, caps may be ordered with built-in earlaps, which may be folded into the cap when not in use.

One of the most comfortable winter caps made is the one of fur. This cap keeps the head warm, and if the head is warm, a man is more comfortable in his work.

According to Sam Harfenist, of the Arctic Fur Cap Co. of New York City, this headwear is now used as regulation in 400 cities and by 16 state units. These caps are waterproof moulton fur for ear and neck warmth, and may be ordered with a black leather crown or water repellent poplin.

Although the cap usually matches the color of the uniform, in many cities the traffic division of the police department now uses white top caps. This improves visibility from the standpoint of the motorist and aids in quick identification of the officer. Naturally it is an added safety factor in protecting the officer from careless drivers.

Shirts

The shirt is considered to be an integral part of the
(Continued on Page 16)

Law and Order



NOW...A 2-Way "Belt" Radio ...to cope with today's special policing problems!

In parks, at beaches, in alleys, or on traffic duty, where emergencies occur and help must be summoned at once, new RCA Personalfone springs to action! Worn on officer's belt, this miniature transistorized battery radio provides instant 2-way communications for foot patrolmen, traffic officers, guards, detectives . . . assures the same communications mobility and control that RCA Carfone Radio gives to patrol cars.

Personalfone's small, lightweight transmitter and receiver are contained in two leather pouches. Comes equipped with antenna, battery, microphone, speaker or earphone. Combines with RCA Carfone Radio for vehicles, assuring the quality communications of the leader in radio and electronics. Expert service by RCA's own radio technicians.

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NAME _____ (PLEASE PRINT) TITLE _____
POLICE UNIT _____
ADDRESS _____ COUNTY _____
CITY _____ ZONE _____ STATE _____

For further information circle #252 on Readers Service Card

Dress Right (From Page 14)
uniform's design. Some shirts are made of cotton, and the same weight is used all year round. Most popular is the Simpson's Soulette Poplin. A wide variety of colors are used—some with two tone design—but, in speaking to the manufacturer, we learned blue is the leading color, with gray as the next choice. These shirts are washable.

Worsted shirts are used in every part of the country. In weight they are specified as 7-7½ oz. worsted. These shirts must be dry cleaned as is the rest of the uniform.

Perhaps it might be well to explain what is meant by specifying a certain ounce cloth. When a fabric is called 12 or 16 ounce, it means that one square yard of the material weighs that many ounces.

Badges

The final touch which sets a policeman's uniform apart from every other is his badge. It truly is the symbol of authorized authority. Recently new designs have made the badge more decorative. Two outstanding examples of the use of multi-colored motifs are the Honolulu and Pensacola Police Departments.

A new light weight badge has been perfected. No longer will the weight of the badge pull a pocket out of shape.

There are many different qualities of badges. Some are finished with the same care a jeweler uses on his products; while others are carelessly stamped out when quantity is more important to the manufacturer than quality.

Accessories

In this category there are many items that could be the basis for a whole article. For instance, there are the

shoulder patches and emblems that do so much to dress up a uniform and give the department immediate recognition.

The majority of uniforms have Sam Browne belts with holster attached. These pieces get much use, and quality is therefore necessary.

One uniform item that never receives much consideration is the necktie. Using the same tie day in and day out would surely wear it ragged in no time. Several ties should be kept on hand and worn on succeeding days so no one tie gets too much wear. Of course, ties that are pre-tied and just "hung" on the collar are ideal, but the wearer must not let the knot get too soiled.

In conclusion, no uniformed man is completely equipped without foul weather gear. There are two predominating styles in raincoats—the police Talma, which is the cape type of coat, and the ordinary raincoat. The Talma has a corduroy collar, ball and socket type fasteners on the coat and cape, and slash breast pockets in the cape. Be sure the coat selected has a guarantee that it is 100% waterproof and that the seams will not leak or come apart. Traffic men are using the yellow coat because of the high visibility.

Conclusion

It is estimated that law enforcement agencies spend \$50,000,000 annually in making the American policeman the best dressed and equipped in the world. The manufacturers who supply their needs invest a great deal of time and money each year to improve their products. It is this effort to create new and better equipment, plus the willingness to guarantee complete satisfaction, that builds the reputation of each manufacturer. **END**

Especially Designed for POLICEWOMEN AND LADY CROSSING GUARDS!



PW 50

Highway Policewomen's Uniforms are not modifications of Policemen's Uniforms — but have been carefully designed especially for POLICEWOMEN!

Smart, warm, — yet not bulky, Highway Uniforms are skillfully custom cut and custom tailored for Policemen and POLICEWOMEN. Highway Uniforms are made-to-measure and guaranteed to fit!

A full line of accessories for men and women is also available. Write today for illustrations, fabrics, price list.

- Uniforms
- Overcoats
- Reefers
- Rainwear
- Blouses
- Shirts

- Ties
- Caps
- Belts
- Holsters
- Badges
- Emblems

Quality - Durability - Style - Service

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Outfitting Co., Inc.

3 EAST 28TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

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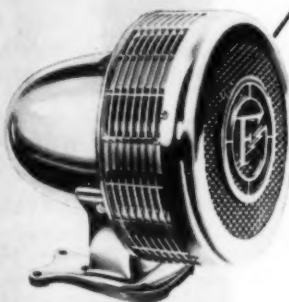


PW 53



SSURANCE

INDISPENSABLE
in an EMERGENCY



Class Q Coaster Siren

You can *have* assurance with FEDERAL.

It is priceless in an emergency;

you need assurance when answering an emergency call, without it you face hesitation, delay and danger.

However good your vehicle you *can't move with maximum speed* through traffic *unless you have the best* and the most dependable warning sirens and lights.

The FEDERAL Super Beacon Ray Light and Class Q Coaster Siren on your vehicle will *give you assurance*; you know that you can be seen and heard.

Your request for right-of-way won't be ignored.

These signals clear your way with *assurance*.

You are assured of their dependability, durability and distinction.

Don't settle for less —

be *specific* and *insist on the best*

for your squad cars.

While saving lives and preserving safety for others don't forget your own life and safety.



FEDERAL

Super Beacon Ray Light



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First quality American
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Target Tested—Inexpensive

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For further information circle #2 on R. S. Card



IN PRESENTING OUR 1958-59 Winter Uniform Directory we have adopted a new format. Bordering the listing are adlets of our advertisers giving more complete information as to their products. We have added in the listing the word manufacturer or dealer when the questionnaire sent to these firms was returned to us completed. We have also included firms who specialize in the manufacture of holsters and other leather goods as these items are an important part of the uniform. Beside each listing is a code number and by consulting the table below, you can see the product to which it refers.

- A: Fabrics and Materials
- B: Uniforms
- C: Jackets
- D: Trousers
- E: Shirts
- F: Caps
- G: Rainwear
- H: Shoes
- I: Belts
- J: Insignia Patches
- K: Helmets
- L: Socks
- M: Leather Accessories
- N: Badges
- O: Undergarments
- Mfg: Manufacturer
- Dir: Dealer

Abrahams & Co., South Broad Street at Ridge Ave., Philadelphia 23, Pa. Code B-C-D-E-F-N. Mfg.

Ace Uniform Co., 126 Market St., Newark, N. J. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-M-N. Mfg.

Agramonte, Inc., Ed, 201 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. Code M. Dir. See ad on page 18.

Alessio, John B., 243 Palisade Ave., Cliffside Park, N. J. Code M. Mfg.

Also, Inc., 279 Clinton Ave., Newark 8, N. J. Code O. Mfg.

American Flag & Banner Co., 127 North Dearborn St., Chicago 2, Ill. Code N.

1958-59 Winter Uniform

Arctic Fur Cap Co., 145 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y. Code F. Mfg. See ad on page 54.

Award Incentives, 200 Williams St., New York, N. Y. Code N. Mfg.

B & J Leather Co., P. O. Box 990, Brownsville, Texas. Code M. Mfg. See ad on page 32.

Badger Shirt Co., 1125 Sixth Street, Racine, Wisc. Code E. Mfg. See ad on page 18.

Bancroft Cap Co., Framingham, Mass. Code F. Mfg.

Basch Cap Co., 658 Washington St., Boston 11, Mass. Code F.

Bell Uniform and Cap Co., 808 Prairie, Houston, Texas. Code B-F.

Best Uniform Co., 105 East 16th St., New York, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-K-M. Dir. & Mfg. See ad on page 30.

Blackinton & Co., V. H., 144 Commonwealth Ave., Attleboro Falls, Mass. Code N. Mfg. See ad on page 38.

Bradford Cap Co., 9 Beach Street, Boston, Mass. Code F.

Brakmeir & Son, George, 112 South 4th St., Louisville 2, Ky. Code N.

Brooks Uniform Co., Inc., 75 West 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y. Code B.

Brunssen Co., Inc., George, 106 Bleeker St., New York 12, N. Y. Code F.

Buckheimer Co., Frederick, Md. Code M. Mfg. See ad on page 35.

Bullard Co., E. D., 2680 Bridgeway, Sausalito, Calif. Code K.

Buss Uniform Co., I., 87 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-J. Dir. & Mfg.

Cake Co., George F., P. O. Box 649, Berkeley, Calif. Code G-I-J-K-M-N. Dir. See ad on page 14.

Charlottesville Woolen Mills, P. O. Drawer 18, Charlottesville, Va. Code A. Mfg. See ad on page 61.

Chicago Uniform and Cap Co., 162 North Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill. Code B-F.

SCIENTIFICALLY DESIGNED FUR CAPS

Order now for Fall delivery at present low prices! This scientifically designed winter headwear is used as regulation in over 350 cities and 14 states — also many Sheriff's and Conservation Departments.

ARCTIC FUR CAP CORPORATION

145 West 45th St. New York 36, N. Y.

Telephone JUDson 2-3663

See ad on page 54



HIDE-A-WAY HOLSTER & ACCESSORIES

The best handgun holster idea in years! Soft glove leather with sturdy nickel plate clip; fastens inside trouser waistband for perfect comfort and concealment. Handmade to fit YOUR gun... give caliber, make and barrel length when ordering. \$2.95 PP. or COD plus shipping. Write for free catalog.

B & J LEATHER CO.

Box 990, Brownsville 2, Texas

See ad on page 32

BADGER SHIRTS

LOOK BETTER ... FIT BETTER ... LAST LONGER



Send for free illustrated price lists of all types

BADGER SHIRT CO.
Racine, Wisconsin

For further information circle #4 on R. S. Card

POLICE UNIFORMS

by

"BEST"

BEST UNIFORM CO.

Serving Police Since 1928
105 East 16th Street
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

See ad on page 30

BLACKINTON BADGES

Ask your equipment supplier or uniform manufacturer to show you Blackinton **HI-LIGHT** Badges

V. H. BLACKINTON & CO., INC.
100 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE
ATTLEBORO FALLS, MASSACHUSETTS

See ad on page 38

ter Uniform Directory



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LOOKING**



For 90 Years

**Charlottesville
POLICE OVERCOATINGS**

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CHARLOTTESVILLE WOOLEN MILLS
Charlottesville, Virginia**

See ad on page 61

**NOW - A New Source for
Complete Line of
Police Equipment**

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Quality
Fabrics
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**Caps - Shirts - Trousers
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Accessories - Standard
Sized Uniforms in Stock**

COUNTY POLICE SUPPLIES CO.

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For further information circle #237 on R. S. Card

CREIGHTON

**Creighton Uniform Police Shirts
are the No. 1 Choice, too!**

**Just Name It . . . We Have It In
Stock Or Can Make It For You**

**CREIGHTON SHIRT CO., INC.,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

See ad on page 37

Clary Uniform Co., Inc., 144 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn 1, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-M-N.

Clinton Woolen Mfg. Co., 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Code A. Mfg.

County Police Supplies Co., 11 So. 4th Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-M-N. See ad on page 19.

Creighton Shirt Co., 67 Franklin Street, New Haven, Conn. Code E. See ad on page 37.

Dallas Uniform Cap & Emblem Co., 2925 Commerce, Dallas, Texas. Code F.

Darley & Co., W. S., Chicago 12, Ill. Code M-N. Dlr. See ad on page 31.

DeMayo & Son, Inc., Eugene, 376 East 147th Street, New York 55, N. Y. Code M.

Diamond Police Equipment Co., 997 Main Street, Manchester, Conn. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-M-N. Dlr.

Diplomat Tie Co., 403 West Redwood St., Baltimore 1, Md. Code: Ties. Mfg.

Dros, Ted, 225 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y. Code A. Mfg.

DuBois & Son, Inc., A., 17 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y. Code B-D-E-F-G-J-N. See ad on page 52.

DuPont de Nemours & Co., E. I., 3rd & Greenhill, Wilmington, Del. Code A. Mfg.

Ellis Textiles, Inc., 601 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Code A. Mfg. See ad on page 43.

Empire Woolen Mills, 570 7th Ave., New York 18, N. Y. Code A. Mfg. See ad on page 26.

Entemann & Son, Carl, 146 West 18th Street, Los Angeles 15, Calif. Code N. Mfg.

Evans & Convery, 24 N. 6th St., Philadelphia 6, Pa. Code N.

Everson-Ross Co., Inc., 88 Chambers Street, New York 7, N. Y. Code N. Mfg.

Fechheimer Bros. Co., Fourth & Pike Streets, Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-M-N. Dlr. & Mfg.

Felman Cap Co., 1010 17th Street, Denver 2, Colo. Code F. Mfg.

Forbes Stamp Co., 232 Ottawa Ave., N. W., Grand Rapids 2, Mich. Code N. **Frontier Stores**, Box 168, Alamo, Texas. Code H.

Franklin Worsted Co., G & Venango Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Code A. Mfg. **Gelhaar Uniform Co.**, 1228-32 Grand Ave., Kansas City 6, Mo. Code B.

Gemseo, Inc., 395 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Code F-I-J-K-L-M-N.

Gerber Manufacturing Co., 1600 West 6th Street, Mishawaka, Ind. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-L-N. Mfg. See ad on page 48.

Goldsmith, Lou, 339 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. Code: Policewomen's handbags. Mfg.

Goodall Rubber Co., Whitehead Rd., Trenton, N. J. Code G.

Gross Uniform Co., 88 Roosevelt Ave., Carteret, N. J. Code B.

Grossman, Inc., M. H., 1035 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Code F.

H & K Uniform Co., 95 West Palisades Ave., Englewood, N. J. Code B.

Hanson Company, The H. C., 303 West Erie St., Chicago 10, Ill. Code N.

Hide'm Products, 217 West 2nd St., Plainfield, N. J. Code: Special Accessories.

Highway Outfitting Co., 3 East 28th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Code B-C-D-F-J-M-N. Mfg. & Dlr. See ad on page 16.

Hirsch Tyler Co., 10th & Berks St., Philadelphia 22, Pa. Code B-C-D-E-F. Mfg.

Hook-Fast Specialties, Inc., P. O. Box 1425, Providence, R. I. Code M. See ad on page 20.

Imperial Cap Works, Inc., 1337 Lawrence Street, Denver, Colo. Code F.

(Continued on next page)

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when quick action is necessary.**

- Holsters for all revolvers
- Sam Browns and Garrison belts
- Cartridge Carriers
- Billies and Flat Saps
- Handcuff cases
- Badge cases

**J. M. Bucheimer Co.
Frederick, Maryland**

See ad on page 35

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PROTECTIVE
HELMET**

**GENUINE
COMFORT**

**MAXIMUM
SAFETY**

George J. Cake Co.

Law Enforcement Equipment
Dept. B P.O. Box 649 Berkeley 9, Calif.

See ad on page 14

**LOOK FOR
Uniform
Accessories**

in the 108 page

Darley Catalog

W. S. DARLEY & Co.

Chicago 12, Ill.

See ad on page 31

DUBOIS UNIFORMS

**America's Finest
Union Tailored
to Measure
Police Uniforms**

A. DUBOIS & SON, INC.
17 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK

See ad on page 52



(From Page 19)

International Uniform Co., 100 New Street, Newark 2, N. J. Code B.

Jenny, Edwin R., 2024 Heitman St., Fort Myers, Fla. Code F-G-I-K-M-N. Dlr. See ad on page 41.

Johnson National Insignia Co., 10 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N. Y. Code N. Mfg.

Kale Uniforms, 1210 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-M. Mfg.

Kantor & Company, M. G., 40 West 37th St., New York 18, N. Y. Code F. Mfg. See ad on page 46.

Keystone Uniform Cap Co., 1007 Market St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. Code F. Mfg.

Lavigne, Inc., Donald S., 109 N. W. 29th Street, Miami 37, Fla. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-J-K-M-N. See ad on page 25.

Leitner Uniforms, 43 Bayard St., New York 13, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-L-M-N. Dlr.

Liepsner & Co., H. C., 1513 Oak, Kansas City 8, Mo. Code N.

1958-59 Winter

Maier-Lavaty Co., 315 South Peoria St., Chicago 7, Ill. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-M-N. See ad on page 21.

Mair Uniform Co., 11 West 25th Street, New York, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-J-K-M-N.

Marathon Rubber Products Co., 510 Sherman Street, Wausau, Wisc. Code G. Mfg.

Mason Shoe Mfg. Co., Chippewa Falls, Wisc. Code H. Mfg.

Meade Textiles, Inc., Woonsocket, R. I. Code A. Mfg.

Meier & Co., A. G., 205 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-J-K-M-N. Mfg. & Dlr. See ad on page 10.

Merson Uniforms, 254 Canal St., New York, N. Y. Code B.

Metcalf Brothers & Co., 40 East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y. Code A. Mfg. See ad on page 64.

Meyer & Wenthe, Inc., 30 South Jefferson St., Chicago 6, Ill. Code M.

Mid-City Uniform Cap Co., 2330 West Cermak Road, Chicago 8, Ill. Code F.

Myres, Dale, P. O. Box 7292, El Paso, Texas. Code M. Mfg.

National Uniform Exchange, 308 West Redwood St., Baltimore 1, Md. Code B.

Nielsen-Rionda, Inc., 40 John Street, New York 38, N. Y. Code N. Mfg.

One-In-Hand Tie Co., 16th Ave South, Clinton, Iowa. Code: Ties.

Opper Uniforms, 1378 West 6th Street, Cleveland 13, Ohio. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-M-N. Mfg.

Outdoor Military Store, 212 South High St., Columbus, Ohio. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L-M. Dlr.

Pasquale & Co., 654 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. Code B.

Patrick & Co., 560 Market St., San Francisco 4, Calif. Code N.

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See ad on page 16

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See ad on page 48

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Uniform Directory



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See ad on page 30

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See ad on page 59



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Your assurance that your uniform shirts are made of the quality fabric that won't shrink or fade. We also manufacture Air Flow[®], the fabric that breathes.

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See ad on page 23

Pettibone Bros. Mfg Co., 224 East 8th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio. Code B-C-D-E-F. Mfg.

Pitt Co., F. Morton, 135 East Las Tunas, San Gabriel, Calif. Code K. Dir. See ad on page 30.

Police Emblem Co., 63 East Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Code J.

Raeform Worsted Corp., Div. Burlington Mills, 261 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Code A.

Reed's Sons, Jacob, 2 DeKalb Street, Norristown, Pa. Code B.

Reese, S. H., 57 Warren St., New York, N. Y. Code F-G-J-N. Mfg. & Dir.

Reeves Brothers, Inc., 1071 6th Ave., New York 18, N. Y. Code A. Mfg.

Refrigiwear Clothing Co., 202 East 29th Street, New York 16, N. Y. Code O.

Royal Uniforms, 257 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Code B.

Royal Uniforms, 83 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y. Code B.

Russell Uniform Co., 192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-M-N. Mfg. & Dir. See ad on page 59.

Sawyer-Tower, Inc., Simmons and Vernon Sts., Cambridge, Mass. Code G. Mfg.

Schlesinger & Sons, Inc., B., 830 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y. Code F. Mfg.

Schwarz Co., E., 114 East 16th St., New York 3, N. Y. Code E. Mfg.

Schreter & Sons Co., Inc., 16 South Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Code: Ties. Mfg.

Service Manufacturing Co., 155 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, N. Y. Code H-M. Mfg.

Simpson Sons & Co., Wm., 1430 Broadway, New York 17, N. Y. Code A. Mfg. See ad on page 23.

Singer & Co., 2414 North Front St., Philadelphia 33, Pa. Code O. Mfg.

Singer, David E., 40 East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y. Code A.

Smith & Bennett, 19 Kingston St., Boston 11, Mass. Code B.

Smith & Son, Caleb B., 300 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G. Mfg & Dir.

Smith-Gray Corp., 196 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-I-J-M-N.

Somes Uniforms, P. O. Box 87 Route 1, Jersey City, N. J. Code B-C-D-E-F-K. Mfg. See ad on page 28.

Special Order Manufacturing Co., 3417 Octavia St., New Orleans 25, La. Code B-C-D-E-F-G-M-N. Mfg. & Dir. See ad on page 22.

Stanbury & Co., 720 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo. Code B.

Stevens & Co., J. P., 1460 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y. Code A. Mfg.

(Continued on next page)



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See ad on page 28



1958-59 Winter Uniform Directory

(From Page 21)

Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc., 40
East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y. Code
A. Mfg. See ad on page 49.

Stone Uniform Co., 144 Myrtle Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Code F-G-J.

Tex-Tan of Yoakum, P. O. Box 431,
Yoakum, Texas. Code I.

Toptex, Inc., 6521 West Blvd., Ingle-
wood, Calif. Code K. Mfg. See ad on
page 30.

Trilling, Emanuel, 45 East 17th
Street, New York 3, N. Y. Code A. See
ad on page 9.

Warren Uniform Co., 1244 East 9th
Street, Cleveland 14, Ohio. Code B-
C-D-E-F-G-H-I-J-K-L-M-N. Mfg.

Warrenton Woolen Co., Torrington,
Conn. Code A. Mfg. See ad on page 9.

Wear-Well Uniform Co., 611 Wash-
ington, Boston 11, Mass. Code B.

Weinbrenner Co., 2025 North Sum-
mit Ave., Milwaukee 1, Wisc. Code H.
Mfg.

Weintraub Bros. & Co., 1321 Noble
St., Philadelphia 23, Pa. Code B.

Weiman & Son, H. I., 1429 Vine St.,
Philadelphia, Pa. Code B.

Wentworth-Forman Co., Inc., 21
Edinboro St., Boston 11, Mass. Code
F. Mfg. See ad on page 22.

Wide Awake Shirt Co., Inc., Reading
Pa. Code E. Mfg.

Youlin Emblems, Inc., 4714 Avalon
Blvd., Los Angeles 11, Calif. Code M.
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For your convenience, here is a re-
peat of the codes:

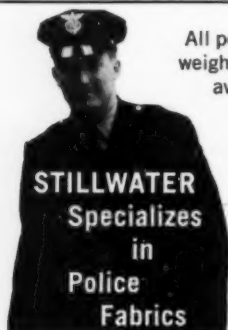
- A: Fabrics and Materials
- B: Uniforms
- C: Jackets
- D: Trousers
- E: Shirts
- F: Caps
- G: Rainwear
- H: Shoes
- I: Belts
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See ad on page 49

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Now featuring a uniform
DACRON and WOOL trop-
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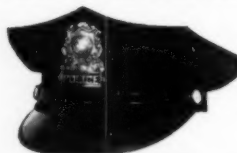
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See ad on page 9

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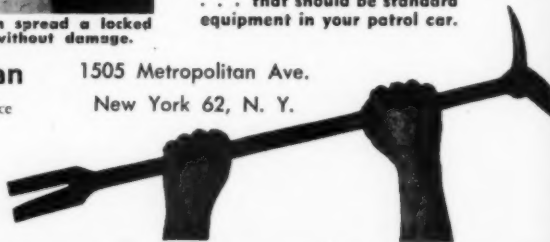
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equipment in your patrol car.



For further information circle #15 on Readers Service Card



POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS



Miniature Tape Recorder

A five pound unit which consists of tape recorder, loud speaker and microphone called the Phono-Trix Tape Recorder has been announced by Burke and James, Inc., 321 South Wabash Ave., Chicago 4, Ill. This compact recorder operates on four flashlight batteries and has such features as automatic volume control, variable speed for recording, dual track recording with an automatic



erase. The manufacturer states it will operate 50 hours on one set of batteries. Recordings up to 70 minutes may be made on one reel.

The playback audio reproduction is clear and of high quality. The unit,

manufactured in West Germany, also has an accessory cord which permits operation from a 6 volt car battery.

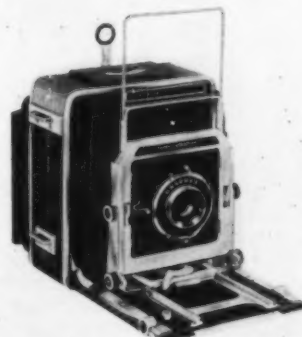
For police, this recorder may be used in many ways such as on-the-spot reporting on traffic surveys and the recording of eye witness accounts of accidents. For further information, circle #341 on Readers Service Card.

New Camera

An all new "Super Graphic 45" camera has been announced by Graflex, Inc. This latest addition to the Graphic series has been "human engineered" to assure ease of operation.

The Super Graphic camera body is of extruded aluminum for durability and lightness in weight. It features a revolving back to accommodate left-handers and to facilitate vertical-horizontal format change without the necessity of removing the camera from its tripod. Interchangeable lensboard assemblies also fit Pacemaker Graphics. Front standard provides horizontal swing movement (which enables the lens to be pivoted from side to side in the horizontal plane 25% in either direction) and forward tilt movement

as well as rising, shifting and backward tilting movements. Spring loaded nylon focusing track guides are provided to reduce wear and eliminate "play."



The new "Super Graphic 45" with 135 mm Graflex Optar f 4.7 lens in fully synchronized shutter retail price is \$375.00. Further information may be obtained by writing Dept. 104, Graflex Inc., Rochester, N. Y.



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For further information circle #212 on Readers Service Card



Interrogation For Investigators



An In-Service Training
Feature

by Richard O. Arther and Rudolph R. Caputo

Chapter XV

Interrogating Narcotic Addicts

ONE must have had actual experience with addicts to realize how great a craving they have for drugs.

Many persons condemn an addict by saying, "If he really is a man, why doesn't he stop?" These persons making such statements are the same ones who have insisted for the past ten years they were going to stop smoking, but they are still smoking. Or, they are those who are going on a diet next week to lose fifteen pounds, and when you next see them they have gained another five pounds.

If the average American cannot control such desires, which are psychological in nature, we can realize how an addict cannot stop, since his desires are physical as well as psychological.

It has been stated that the average American is basically honest. However, if this same "honest" American is faced with starving to death, in every case he will steal food if he has the chance. An addict who is without drugs is faced with an even greater desire for relief than the starving "honest" American.

Every interrogator must have this point firmly in mind when interrogating addicts. For it is the addict, more than any other single type of suspect, who will most often mislead and confuse the interrogator.

Misleading the Interrogator

Three ways in which addicts will mislead even experienced interrogators:

First: Many addicts will admit to almost anything if they believe they will be rewarded by a "shot". The authors have witnessed addicts admitting buying narcotics from every name the authors could mention, including those of the authors' wives.

Therefore, every interrogator must be very cautious about using leading questions when interrogating addicts as to names, dates, places, and other detail information.

Also, every known-addict interrogation should start with the interrogator informing the suspect in no uncertain terms that he will not receive any "stuff", regardless of what information is learned.

This point should be emphasized several times during an interrogation, especially if it has been a long time since the addict's last shot. But even then, the interrogator must be very wary in accepting as true any statements an addict gives. *An extremely thorough investigation should always be conducted to prove or disprove an addict's allegations.*

Second: The interrogator must remember that addicts often tell very believable stories which are nothing but fantastic lies.

In a recent case an investigation was underway concerning stealing from an electrical manufacturing company. Everyone at the company knew of this investigation the first day. That very afternoon a worker

informed the investigators that the previous week, when passing by one night around 1:15 A.M., he had seen a trailer truck pull out of the yard and a certain watchman immediately close and lock the gate behind it.

The investigators "jumped" at this lead, for no regular shipments were ever made or any receiving done after 4:00 P.M. After much work, stakeouts, and the firing of the watchman, polygraph examinations determined that the missing items were stolen during the day and that the watchman was telling the truth when he denied letting any truck in or out of the gates. When the "informer" was confronted with this by the polygraph examiner, he admitted that he was a narcotic addict and that he had made up the story.

However, in many cases it is never established that an informer is an addict and/or that his story is false. Thus, investigators are misled and innocent people suffer.

On occasions the addict will learn information that is true. However, for some reason, he greatly exaggerates. For example, in another recent case an addict saw a fellow worker stealing one man's watch. The addict reported to company officials that he saw the worker stealing 25 ladies' watches.

Third: Interrogators are often deceived by the jolly, unconcerned attitude of a guilty addict. Such an attitude is usually a very good indication of innocence—if the person is normal. But addicts are not normal and can often mislead the interrogator by acting innocent when they are lying.

Therefore, never be "conned" into believing something is true simply because the suspect sounds or appears truthful. Many narcotic addicts are excellent actors.

One of the authors will never forget a 15 year old boy who, with tears streaming from his eyes, said he didn't know anything about burglaries. When the interrogator said he did not believe him, the youth fell to his knees, held his hands up in front of him, and prayed to God that the interrogator would believe him.

The only thing wrong with this really tremendous Academy Award-winning performance was that the interrogator knew something the suspect did not know—that one-half hour before, his room had been searched and loot of six burglaries recovered.

Various Interrogational Techniques

A. Suspect an Addict?

Since many addicts are not known to be addicts, this particular technique is utilized about 10 minutes after the start of a non-narcotic interrogation of a person who very possibly is an addict. Until this point the

(Continued on Page 26)

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For further information circle #200 on Readers Service Card

Interrogation (From Page 24)
interrogator has not mentioned narcotics, but rather he has just been dealing with the crime under consideration, for example, burglaries.

Suddenly the interrogator stops what he is saying and quickly asks, "When was the last time you had any dope, this morning?" (Instead of the word *dope*, use whatever terminology is the most common to your section of the country.)

It is amazing how many reply to your surprise question, "Oh no, last week." Any indication of hesitancy on the part of the suspect—such as crossing the legs, looking away, slowness in answering—is an indication that your question has caught an addict, or a former addict, off-guard and he momentarily does not know whether to lie or be truthful.

B. Calming-down

If the suspect becomes very mad at being asked the above question, you should softly say:

"Now, George, it is a proven fact that over 58 per cent of the men in our town at some time or other have taken it in some form, even if just for kicks. So you see, it is a normal thing, and I take you to be a normal man. You mean to tell me that you have NEVER had any, not even at a party, just one puff of a marijuana cigarette to see what it is like?"

Pause, and if there is even the slightest hesitancy, quickly say, "It takes guts to smoke one of those things. I took you to be a man with guts. What's the story, am I wrong?"

At this point many addicts, in order to "save face" and prove they have guts, will say, "Well, just once I smoked one of them." Now the interrogator should

sit back and laugh. "What do you mean, 'just once'? What's the matter; you got scared silly you couldn't smoke another without getting hooked?"

Again the addict is challenged, so he often claims, "Well, I did smoke a couple of others, but I never got hooked!" Now the addict is definitely on the defensive. The interrogator continues along the same vein in order to obtain statements concerning more recent use of stronger narcotics.

C. Throwing-off Habit

Most addicts are convinced that they are some day going to throw off the habit. A discussion along these lines is very likely to get a person to confess he is an addict.

"Joe, I am sure you are trying to fight the habit and that you are going to win. But, it is something that no one can suddenly do in a day or so. Look at people who are going to give up drinking so much coffee—they say they are, but they never do. Now you, you are trying to break the habit, aren't you? You are not planning to remain an addict forever, are you?" (Pause for an answer.)

If the suspect still denies being an addict, say, "Joe, I am sure of two things. First, you are an addict. And second, you are never going to break the habit if you are even going to deny you are an addict. That's the first step in breaking the habit—telling the truth. Now, Joe, how often every day do you take a shot, about seven times?"

D. Stealing

Probably the most effective interrogational approach to use with an addict suspected of thefts is to blame the "mobsters" for charging so much for narcotics that he is forced to steal. Blaming someone else for his

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bit and hat no people e—they ou are re not Pause

“Joe, t. And if you t’s the Now, about

roach blame s that or his

plight will often cause an addict to confess to various crimes.

“Hal, I bet you never stole a thing in your life until you got the habit. Now those lousy bastards charge you \$15 a day for stuff they could sell for 50 cents, and they would still make a profit at 50 cents. But no, they charge you \$15 for some stuff that is so weak that you don't get much of a kick out of that \$15 they extort from you.

“If it wasn't for them charging 30 times what it is worth, you would not have (stripped that car, broken into that apartment house, or whatever crime the addict is being interrogated on). (Pause). I mean, you really had no choice but to do what you did, right?”

E. Seller

The above technique (D) is also used when you are trying to get an addict to admit he has been a seller. The interrogator says toward the end of technique D:

“They were charging you so much that it was either going out and mugging and sticking up people with a gun or just selling some of the stuff to people who are already addicts.

“I mean, Hal, that we know you were selling. All addicts become sellers. Of course, you don't have to tell us that you were selling, but in the past when people have denied that it just meant one thing—the person sitting in your chair was selling it to kids under 16 years old who never had any experience with it until that person forced them into taking it. So, how many grade school and junior high kids have you hooked?”

At this point most sellers get excited and claim, “Oh
(Continued on Page 28)

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Interrogation (From Page 27)
no, I never sold to kids!" Immediately the interrogator laughingly replies, "That's hard to believe, who do you think you are kidding? You mean you are trying to make me believe you just tried to help out those who were already addicts and over 21 years old?"

An amazing number of sellers will now try very hard to convince the interrogator that in his sales he was only "helping" addicts over 21.

F. Details of Sales

The interrogator now has two choices, both of which have been found to be of equal effectiveness.

Choice A: Learn the names of those over 21 years whom the seller has sold to. This is best accomplished by saying:

"Hal, about how many people have you sold to over 21, would you say it's between 80 and 90?"

"Hell, no! It wouldn't be more than 10 or 12."

"Just that few?!? I thought you would be like the rest and sold to at least 80. When was the first time you sold to anyone over 21, around 10 years ago? Where was this? (If it wasn't in your city, then ask, 'When did you first sell here?') Was it to a man or a woman? What is his first name?"

The interrogator then learns the last name of the first person sold to and all of the details concerning the sale to that person, such as when, where, what was sold, the price, etc. The interrogator then learns the name of the second person the seller has sold to, with all of the necessary details.

This continues until the interrogator has the name of the 10 or 12 people over 21 who have bought from this addict. The interrogator then learns how many the subject sold to between 18 and 21, then 16 to 18, and

then under 16 years of age, plus details in each category.

(The reason that at the start of Choice A the interrogator picked a high figure such as 80 or 90, is to get the suspect to admit more closely the number of people he sold to. If the interrogator had asked the question, "How many people have you sold to over 21?", the subject probably would have replied, "Oh, just 2.")

Choice B: With this choice the interrogator is interested in getting the subject, who just admitted selling to people over 21, to confess he has sold to people over 18. After this admission is gotten the interrogator then gets the subject to confess selling to people between 16 and 18, and then selling to those under 16.

This is accomplished by saying to the subject immediately after he admits selling to people over 21:

"Jerry, I have talked to hundreds of people just like yourself, and every one of them has not only sold to people over 21, but also to those over 18. Now as you know, in our state a person over 18 is considered an adult in many ways, such as being permitted to marry, not needing to go to school, he can live away from home and so forth.

"I do not think you're different from the hundreds of others I have talked to. So naturally you have sold to those over 18. What did you mainly sell, marijuana or heroin? Now, is this what you also sold to those 16 to 18? And of course, the same would be true of those under 16, right?"

After finishing with Choice B, as to obtaining ad-

(Continued on Page 30)

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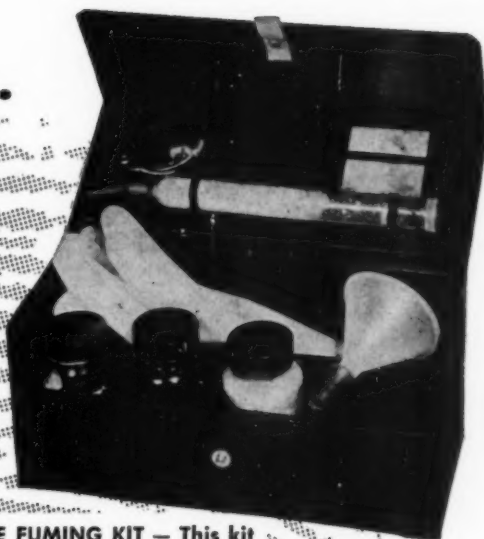
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11⁹⁵

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NO. 508A LATENT POWDER AND FINGER PRINT KIT — This handy, compact (5" x 8" x 14") kit contains equipment to take finger prints by the Faurot Inkless Method, to make instant search, develop and lift latent prints on all types of objects and surfaces.



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NO. 635 POLICE FIELD KIT — A larger more comprehensive Kit that permits "on the spot" examinations as well as laboratory tests. This kit contains equipment for taking finger prints, developing and lifting old and new latent prints, post mortem finger printing, ultra-violet investigations, forgery detection, preliminary blood tests, obliterated numbers restoration, classification and comparison of finger prints.

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For further information circle #63 on Readers Service Card

Interrogation (From Page 28)

missions to selling narcotics to persons 16 to 18 years old and then to those under 16, the interrogator then starts to use Choice A in learning the number of people sold to over 21, their names, and the complete details of each sale.

G. Source

Following the use of Choice A or B, the interrogator now says: "Judging from all that you were selling, you must have been buying this stuff from eight or nine different guys. Right?"

"Oh no, just from one!"

"Just one guy?!? That's hard to believe. What's his first name?"

If the seller tells you the first name, then ask, "What's his last name?" Then learn the distributor's address, hours, M.O., fellow accomplices, descriptions, etc.

H. Big Fish

Sometimes sellers refuse to tell their source. The best technique to follow in these situations is to say excitedly:

"Ho ho! I first thought you were just a little guy, and we are not interested in little guys. We are just interested in the big fish, and boy, did you have me fooled into thinking you were small-time!"

"But the only people who never tell us where they get the stuff are the real big boys. I never realized until now but you are probably the biggest fish we have caught in the last seven years. We heard that there was a dope importer working this town who is part of the big international ring with people under him in Red China, Mexico, and the Middle East. But I had no idea he was you!"

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Page 28)
18 years
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f people
e details

Several minutes after the start of this technique most sellers interrupt the interrogator and fully confess to their sources in order to prove that they are not "big fish".

Conclusion

The interrogation of an addict is very similar to that of any person, as long as the interrogator utilizes the basic interrogational principles. That is, the same appeals, approaches, and techniques previously discussed are applicable. Of course, the interrogation is adapted to the addict and his problem.

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NOTE: The authors wish to thank George Harman, Polygraph Director of John E. Reid & Associates, San Francisco, California, for his valuable suggestions regarding this chapter.

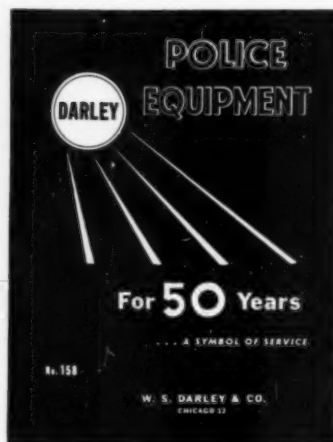
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New York State Chiefs

The New York State Chiefs of Police Association has just completed a most successful conference, July 21-24 at the Hotel Manhattan in New York City. A record number of members and guests attended.

Highlighting the conference was the annual banquet which was held on Wednesday, July 23rd at the Hotel Astor. The Governor of New York, Averell D. Harriman, was the honored guest speaker at the banquet.

NEW CATALOG!



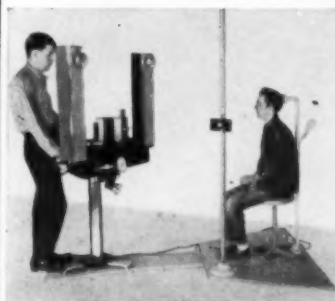
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David O. Moreton,
Technical Editor

SOME TIME AGO in talking with one of LAW AND ORDER's readers I was asked how accuracy was measured. The object of shooting a weapon, a pistol, rifle or shotgun for pleasure or defense is to hit something or someone as the case may be. In testing a weapon we can rate it then, based on our ability to make effective hits or high scores with it. This method of rating is of course not the most satisfactory as it includes the factors of weather, temperature, humidity and/or personal ability plus other factors.

In order for me, or others engaged in making an evaluation of ammunition or a particular weapon, it must be fired under conditions eliminating as



Accuracy Measurements

many as possible of the above factors. The resulting targets with their shot groups are compared and measured, these figures give us a measure of accuracy within which that particular weapon may be expected to perform. There are a number of methods used in making such shot group measurements. I will explain each of these methods, which by the way, are the same methods used by the U.S. Army Ordnance Department.

Extreme spread (ES) is the easy choice, as it involves only a quick estimate by eye and one measurement. As it infers, you merely measure between the widest two shots of the group, regardless of whether the measurement is vertical, horizontal or in-between. It is a useful sort of measure for the target shooter, who is interested in getting all of his shots in a certain small-sized bull's-eye.

Maximum spread does not give you any information on the shape of the group, that is whether it is strung up and down, wide laterally or symmetrical in shape.

A couple of more measurements will readily give you this information. By getting the vertical distance between the top and the bottom shots of the group you will have the extreme vertical (EV). The horizontal distance between the left and the right shots of the group will give you the extreme hori-

to it, but cannot be larger than extreme spread. See figure or illustration Number 1.

A puffy, lateral wind tends to spread a group of shots sidewise and this effect may overshadow the normal lateral dispersion. You may want to forget about extreme horizontal spread for this reason, or you may want to compare different cartridges shot under the same sort of conditions for both accuracy and sensitivity to wind by using the figure of merit as your yardstick.

Figure of merit (F/M) as used in this country, is the sum of the extreme vertical plus the extreme horizontal, divided by two. While figure of merit isn't used too often, you sometimes run into it, particularly in connection with the .22 rifle.

Before going further, we should discuss the point from which you measure, that is, whether from the inside, center or outside edge of the bullet holes. It is customary to measure from center to center of bullets, rather than

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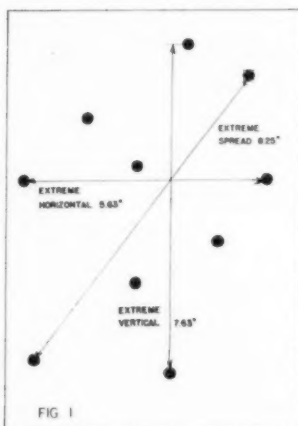


FIG 1

zontal (EH). Extreme vertical and extreme horizontal are frequently less than the extreme spread, may be equal

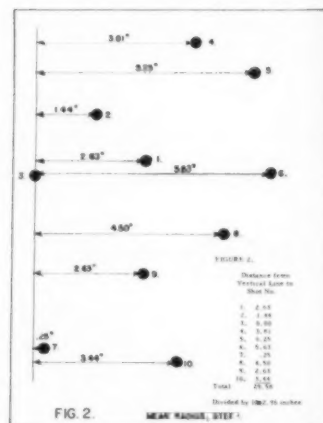


FIG 2

FIGURE 2

Shot	Distance from Vertical Line to Shot in.
1	1.44
2	1.44
3	0.25
4	3.01
5	0.25
6	3.01
7	0.25
8	3.01
9	3.01
10	3.01
11	3.01
12	3.01
Total	24.56

Divided by 7 (No. of shots)
MEAN RADIUS, 3.51

from inside or outside edge. If there is any double, the point of measurement should be specified.

As you can readily see, extreme measurements give a great deal of importance to a single shot. To rescue this distorted value given to a single shot, in military ammunition it is customary to use the mean radius (MR) as the accuracy measure. Mean radius is more trouble to get, but it

(Continued on Page 34)

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August, 1958

ONE THING THE BOYS UPSTAIRS DON'T KNOW ABOUT

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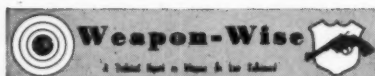
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(Continued from Page 32)

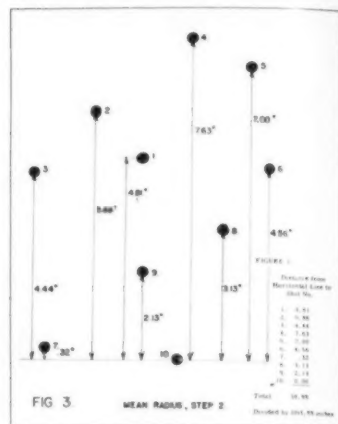
provides information not given by the simpler, extreme measurements.

To go through an example of getting mean radius, let's take the same 10 shot group we used to determine the extremes. As Step 1, draw a long vertical line through the center of the left-hand shot. Now measure horizontally from this line to the center of each of the shot holes; add these measurements and divide by 10, as shown in Figure 2.

Step 2 is like Step 1, but turned sideways. Draw a horizontal line through the lowest shot, measure vertically to each shot hole, add and divide by 10, as you can see in Figure 3. Now we have a couple of figures that we can work for use in Step 3. With the answer you got in Step 1, measure out to the right of the vertical line and draw another vertical. With the answer you got in Step 2, measure up from the horizontal line and draw another horizontal line. The point where these two new lines cross each other is known as the center of impact (CI) and is a very useful sort of point, as it represents the center of the group. See Figure 4. If you want to make a sight change, it should be based

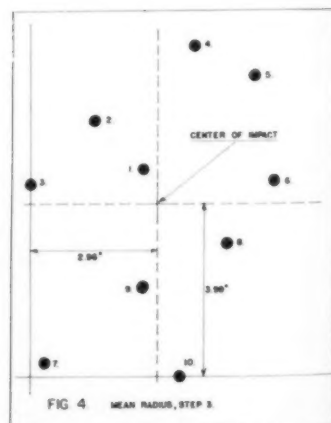
on the distance and direction of the center of impact from the target center.

A rough-and-ready way of getting



the center of impact is to draw a vertical line with the same number of shots on each side of the line and approximately dividing the distance between the two innermost shots. Draw a horizontal line in the same fashion. The point where these two lines cross is pretty close to the C/I—close enough for sight changes, although not good enough for the next step in getting the mean radius.

From the accurate center of impact you determine in Step 3, measure the distance to each of the shot holes, as



shown in Step 4, Figure 5. Add these figures, divide by 10 and there it is—the mean radius!

An approximation of the mean radius can be obtained by adding the extreme vertical and the extreme horizontal measurements and dividing by five, or if you want to get some idea of extreme spread, multiply the mean radius by three. Don't trust these approximate methods too far as they can be way off on occasions.

Since mean radius is the result of an averaging process, it's possible for extreme spread to vary considerably

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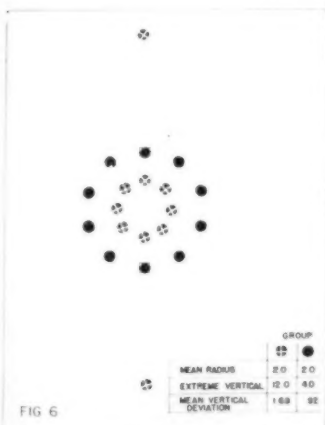
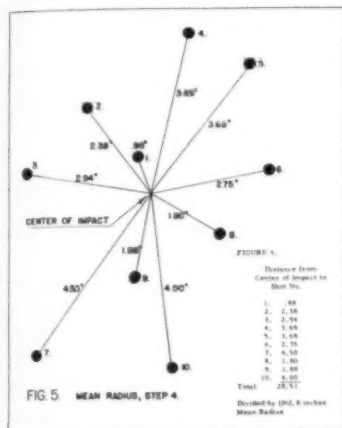
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For further information circle #14 on R. S. Card

in different groups that have the same mean radius. Figure 6 shows this sort of thing. While this is an extreme case, it is something to consider when you're thinking about mean radius.

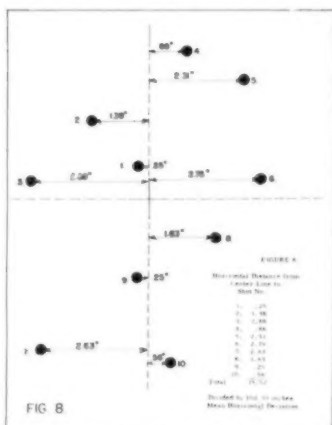
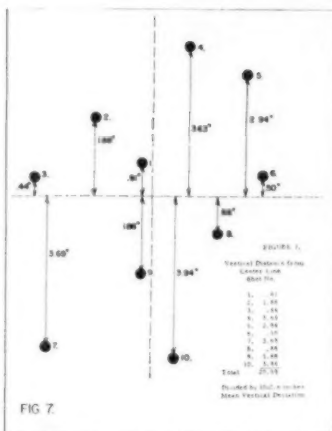
Closely related to mean radius are mean vertical deviation and mean horizontal deviation. To get mean vertical deviation, measure vertically from the horizontal line through the center of impact to each shot, total these measurements and divide by 10. Mean



horizontal deviation is similarly measured, but horizontally from the vertical line through the center of impact. Since these also are averaging measurements, they are subject to difficulties as mean radius, but do tell you whether the error is mainly vertical or horizontal. As with the measurements of extremes, mean vertical and mean horizontal deviations can't be greater than the mean radius. See Figures 7 and 8.

While there are many other methods of measuring or expressing accuracy—probable error, standard deviations, variance, etc.—the methods outlined here are most satisfactory in the small arms, target shooting field.

The accuracy with which the distances should be measured depend on the group size, equipment available,



and the accuracy required. To get measurements accurate to about 1%, means that small group (around 1-2 inches) should be measured to the nearest hundredth inch (.01), moderate sized group (around 10 inches) to the nearest tenth inch (.1) and larger groups to the nearest half inch or inch. An average should be given in the same figures as the individual measurements.

Thus it is understandable why so much time is spent testing and evaluating handguns as far as accuracy and functioning is concerned.

Lyman Ammunition Maker

A major problem confronting the novice handloader is lack of experience and unfortunately experience can be gained only by doing or assisting and watching the process. Generally speaking the novice is confronted with a bewildering (to him) array of dies, features and choices of reloading tools. While the final result is a definite savings in ammunition costs plus the development of more accurate loads for the gun being used, the question still remains "How and What."

The Lyman Gun Sight Corporation of Middlefield, Conn., now has come up with what I consider a sensible solu-

(Continued on next page)

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Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 35)
tion to the problem of "How to Start and with What."

Until now it was necessary to make up your own tool and die combinations; a complicated problem for the neophyte. Now at minimum cost, a complete ammunition-making kit including both reloading and bullet-casting equipment has been assembled by Lyman. This kit is called the Lyman Ammunition Maker. It is both simple and safe and requires almost no technical skill.

The components are an Ideal 310 tool with a bullet sizing chamber, a complete set of dies for reloading one of 14 different cartridges, a lead ladle and bullet mold, a loading block and powder charge scoop. The kit is available for the following pistol cartridges—.38 Special, .357 Magnum, .44 Special and .44 Magnum, and for these rifle cartridges: .222 Remington, .243 Winchester, .244 Remington, .257 Roberts, .270 Winchester, .308 Winchester, .300 Savage, .303 British, .30/06 and .30/30.

Complete step by step instructions are included in the well illustrated manual "How to Reload Ammunition and Cast Bullets." This little manual which is 4½x5 inches has 17 pages of simply worded directions on just how reloading should be done. It even goes so far as to tell the reader of the various grades of scrap lead (for bullets) he is liable to encounter, with instruc-

tion as to how to properly alloy such metals so that they will perform satisfactorily as bullet metals.

Inside the front cover of the booklet, facing page one, is an illustrated index to the eight easy steps of custom made ammunition. Each step is clearly illustrated and refers the reloader to the proper page. The instructions leave little or nothing to the imagination. The complete Lyman Ammunition Maker Kit without components (i.e., primers, powder, lead, empty brass) sells for an economical \$24.95.

Supplementing the information contained in the Ammunition Maker Manual is a state by state listing of dealers and mail-order suppliers of ammunition reloading components. This list of suppliers completes the final link necessary for reloading and usually the most difficult by locating a supplier in the reloader's area.

I know of no better way of learning more about shooting, safety and ballistics, whether with simple hand operations or with a large reloading press, than hand-loading.

Of Interest

In a recent talk, I had with Frank J. Jury, one of the co-authors of the revised edition of *Hatcher's Firearms Investigation Identification and Evidence*, which I reviewed a few months ago, several interesting facts came to light. The short-comings noted by me

in my review apparently are not the fault of the authors, but rather the publisher. The revision of the text, according to Mr. Jury, was completed several years ago and at that time there were no double-barreled Deringers made or available in this country. Due to delayed publication of the revision similar errors occurred over which the authors had no control.

Color Photography (From Page 7)

The problem of cost is one which does not greatly worry the Maine Bureau, though it operates on a limited budget. It is now preparing to go to 35mm film for most such work, which will make the cost directly comparable with what has been spent for black and white photography in the past.

Meanwhile, though color photography may seem to many law enforcement officers a radical and experimental thing, at Augusta they have a different view. Color is now an accomplished fact, on its way to being well established for presentation of evidence.

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Law and Order

News & Notes

New Sales Campaign



Plans for an extensive sales campaign were recently formulated by the combined forces of two well-known firms in the uniform field, Raeford Worsted Corp. and William Simpson & Sons.

Carl Wiedemann (seated, second from left), sales manager of Raeford's uniform fabrics department, discussed the functional qualities of style 460-96 two ply, all worsted stock-dyed serge with Douglas MacMillan, president of William Simpson & Sons who are sales agents for Raeford's uniform department, Philip Henderson (standing, left) of Raeford, and Matt Birk (standing right) of Simpson's. This is a quality fabric with wear and appearance characteristics specifically engineered to meet the maximum requirements for police and fire departments.

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•COMPACT •EASY TO MAINTAIN

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A. A revolutionary new lightweight Blackinton Badge designed for featherweight comfort, service and appearance.

Q. Why was Hi-Light developed?

A. It was originally designed for use on lightweight summer uniforms, but has become extremely popular for year round wear.

Q. Just how light is a Hi-Light Badge?

A. A Hi-Light Badge is actually one-third the weight of a conventional brass badge, so light you hardly know you're wearing it.

Q. What other superior qualities does Hi-Light have?

A. Even though the badge is made from an entirely new feather-light metal, it retains the same durability and high quality deep cut precision die work that has made Blackinton badges famous.

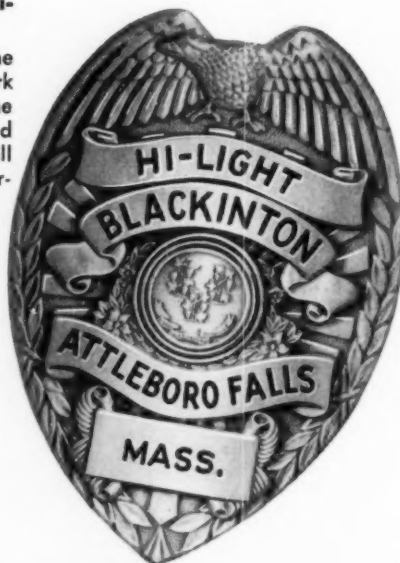
Q. What finishes are available on Hi-Light Badges?

A. Three gleaming finishes, brilliant polished nickel, long-lasting rhodium and rich lustrous gold plate.

Q. How can I recognize a Hi-Light Badge?

A. Every Hi-Light Badge has the Blackinton Hi-Light trademark stamped on the back of the badge. It's featherweight and this recognized trademark will assure you of buying and wearing the best.

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For further information circle #29 on Readers Service Card



(Continued from Page 3)

crime, seize the instruments of such crime.

A. Yes.

Q. May a search-warrant be issued for the purpose of discovering relevant evidence of a crime, evidence that does not consist of stolen goods?

A. Yes, as extended by statute in most states. A search-warrant may be issued for implements of crime, such as a gun used to commit murder; or for evidence such as drugs, liquor, gambling instruments, obscene books and pictures, cruelty to animals, diseased live stock and poultry, game and fish illegally taken, guns or dogs possessed by aliens; and any physical evidence that can be used for the detection of crime and punishment of individuals.

Q. Can a search which is unlawful in the beginning become lawful or justified by what was found?

A. No.

Q. May a search-warrant be granted on mere suspicion?

A. No, probable cause must be shown.

Q. Does suspicion that is aroused by such circumstances as to warrant a reasonable man to make an arrest afford probable cause?

A. Yes, if the particular circumstances and reasonable deduction carries beyond mere suspicion.

Q. Where a witness alleges, in a complaint for issuance of a search-warrant, that he saw "intoxicating liquor sold" without showing that he was competent to judge that the liquid was intoxicating, would such allegation constitute probable cause for the issuance of a search-warrant?

A. No.

Q. Where the description in a search-warrant furnished data from which the officer was definitely enabled to locate the place to be search, but such description was in one respect incorrect, would such a search-warrant be held as sufficient?

A. Yes.

Q. Would a search-warrant be held as sufficient where the place was described in range twenty-seven which was technically incorrect, but other facts given in the description as a "small white house about a block east of Mapleton Road, south of the City of Mankato"?

A. Yes, the officer was able to definitely locate the proper place to be searched, and the court may take judicial notice of said highway.

Q. Where the facts are averred in an

Law and Order

affidavit for the issuance of a warrant to search for intoxicating liquor, would such writ become invalid because such facts were made on information and belief or on information received from another?

- A. No. An affidavit on information and belief is not sufficient to charge one with crime.
- Q. Would an affidavit based merely on information and belief, without facts showing probable cause, be sufficient to authorize the issuance of a search-warrant?
- A. No. Information and belief must be supported by facts showing probable cause.

END



Positions Open

An examination is now open for filling Correctional Officer positions at Federal penal and correctional institutions, the United States Civil Service Commission announces. Male correctional officers are needed at various locations throughout the United States and Alaska; women are employed only at Alderson, West Virginia, Los Angeles, California, and Anchorage, Alaska. The entrance salary is \$4,080 a year.

To qualify, applicants must pass a written test and must have had appropriate experience which required dealing effectively with individuals or groups of persons. Appropriate education may be substituted for experience.

Full information and application forms may be obtained at many post offices throughout the country, or from the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications will be accepted by the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, until further notice.

Work Week Shortened

A press release from the *International City Manager's Association* said significant decreases in the length of the policemen and firemen work week were made last year in cities over 10,000 population.

New figures compiled for the 1958 *Municipal Year Book* show that police patrolmen now work a 42 hour week on the average, which is a reduction of six hours from 1957.

The average yearly per capita expenditure of small cities is \$8.36 for police protection; \$16.65 in cities over 500,000 population.

Available Manpower

Experienced police officer, 28 yrs. old, 6'1", 180 lbs., married, children, good health, wishes appointment in small Ohio town. Has completed several police schools and is currently employed as patrolman in large Ohio city police department. Write: N.P.O.A.A., Box 5, 100 West Chicago Ave., Room 227, Chicago 10, Ill

The Thousand Word Picture

by Ptlm. Ives and Kirsch
Bergenfield (N. J.) Police Dept.



What suggestion would you offer this dispatcher? Turn to page 41 and compare it with ours.

August, 1958

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For further information circle #147 on R. S. Card



Chief's Editorial

The Police Officer and Side Arms

by Dan Macdonald
Chief of Police, Monett, Mo.

I HAVE BEEN A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER most of my adult years and have always been a fool about a short gun. Thought I would jot down a few observations about police officers and their firearms.

For several reasons, I believe that a revolver is better equipment for the police officer than a semi-automatic pistol. In my opinion, many officers carry a gun only because it is required of them. They do not know very much about their weapons and never shoot them unless they have to. Having this attitude, they are not very particular about the care and cleaning of a gun. A revolver will operate and stand more abuse than an automatic which depends on the recoil of the fired cartridge for its operation.

Many officers whom I have known have had the same shells in their guns for years. When they pull the trigger and the gun doesn't fire—they just pull it again and try another cartridge. This is faster than having to eject a shell from an automatic.

Every officer should be familiar with his own gun and know (if it doesn't have adjustable sights) where it shoots for him. In big calibers, the point of impact varies—some, with the way a gun is held and gripped.

Frequently, when an officer does go out on the range, he assumes a shooter's stance and fires at a round target bull. This may be all right for a shooting sport, but practice for a police officer should duplicate as nearly as possible the conditions under which he will operate when he uses his gun on the job. The sooner he can fire his gun accurately after it leaves the holster—the better for him. Pin-point accuracy is not necessary. If the gun is of sufficient caliber (at least a .38 Special), one shot in the stomach will put most crooks out of the running. Get the hit there first.

The officer should practice until he can draw his gun and hit a target the size of a man's torso about center without taking his eyes from the object shot at. This applies to a target about 15 yards away. On longer shots,

line up the sights and watch that trigger squeeze.

Very often an officer carries a gun that is not suited for him. For instance, I carry a Smith and Wesson Magnum with a 4" barrel on a medium frame. I have a thick hand and my fingers are not very long. I can shoot the big frame magnum's single action, but do not have long enough reach to use a double action efficiently. A gun should fit a man's hand and sometimes it is necessary to have special stocks on the gun to do it.

Newspapers have often headlined the story of innocent bystanders who have been injured in an exchange of shots between an officer and a criminal. My advice to officers is to practice with your gun until when it is in your hand it becomes part of you. An officer who has mastered his revolver is much more valuable to his community and is better equipped to deal with the punks who get hopped up and go on a shooting spree. The knowledge that the officer has confidence in his ability has a cooling and soothing effect on his nerves.

He should remember these good rules: keep his gun in perfect condition; keep fresh shells in it; never use it unless necessary; and then make every shot count.

END

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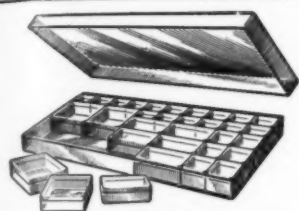
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Law and Order



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Word Picture . . . (From Page 39)

The manufacturers of microphones and transmitting instruments spend much money in research and experiments to perfect the instruments so the human voice is clearly and naturally portrayed. When the desk man talks with his mouth full of food his listener has difficulty understanding him. Evidently this man also has a cold as a nose inhalator is in sight. Add the two elements of a mouthful of food and a cold, and you get the possibility of some really garbled talk. Read "Telephone Techniques" in LAW AND ORDER, April 1958, for some helpful hints.

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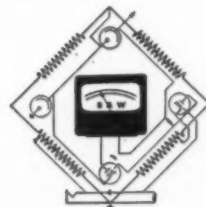
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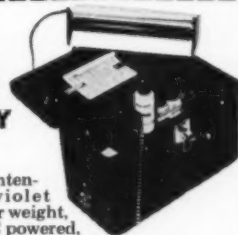
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For further information circle #204 on R. S. Card

"According to Law..."

Edited by Judge Irving B. Zeichner
Law Editor



Telephone Calls

The Metropolitan Police received information linking the telephone number HO 2-3415 to a \$2,000-a-day numbers game. The source stated that the bets were placed by a man giving the name of Walter Dimery and using a code number 1D. Further data was obtained from the Arlington County police to the effect that HO 2-3415 was being called from Fort Belvoir and that heavy number bets were being called into that exchange.

Acting on this information, Officer Andrews, investigating the case, made a series of phone calls to that number and, after identifying himself as Walter Dimery and giving the code number 1D, received numbers information.

Charged with violation of the District of Columbia lottery laws, the defendants moved to suppress the evidence obtained from the premises of operation consisting of numbers slips and other numbers paraphernalia.

They alleged that the search warrant authorizing a search of the premises was issued without probable cause and therefore the subsequent seizure violated the Fourth Amendment. This they based on the fact that there was no surveillance of the defendants and no actual placing of bets with them.

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia stated that the police are not limited to this method of detection and held that there was probable cause for the issuance of the warrant.

"The police do not have the manpower to trail every suspect and watch his daily movements in order to discover the central location of the numbers operators. To so circumscribe law enforcement officers would hamper without any corresponding benefit. A series of phone calls to the suspected premises may, under given circumstances, provide equally sound grounds upon which to proceed.

"There appears to be no other reasonable inference except that a gambling operation was in progress."

Reliable Informant

Officer Krenitzky testified that he had known an informer for six years and had received information from him in the past on many occasions, both in narcotics and other matters. He had found the informer to be reliable. In addition, the police had independent knowledge, based on their observation of the defendant, of narcotics activities.

When the informer telephoned, he identified the defendant by name and said he was leaving the house right away with narcotics on his person. The police hurried to the scene and within fifteen minutes from the time of the phone call the defendant was seen coming from the house and was arrested. The search incident to the arrest disclosed that the defendant had on his person one capsule of heroin, two hundred empty capsules, and heroin in powder form sufficient to fill slightly over two hundred capsules.

Charged with the violation of narcotics laws, the defendant moved to suppress the evidence on the ground that his arrest was without probable cause, and therefore, the subsequent search incident to the arrest was illegal.

The United States District Court for the District of Columbia, noting that the police officers did not here have time to seek and obtain a warrant, held that probable cause had been established and therefore the arrest and subsequent search was valid. It made a distinction between information gained from an anonymous tip and that gained from a reliable informant whose identity is known to the police.

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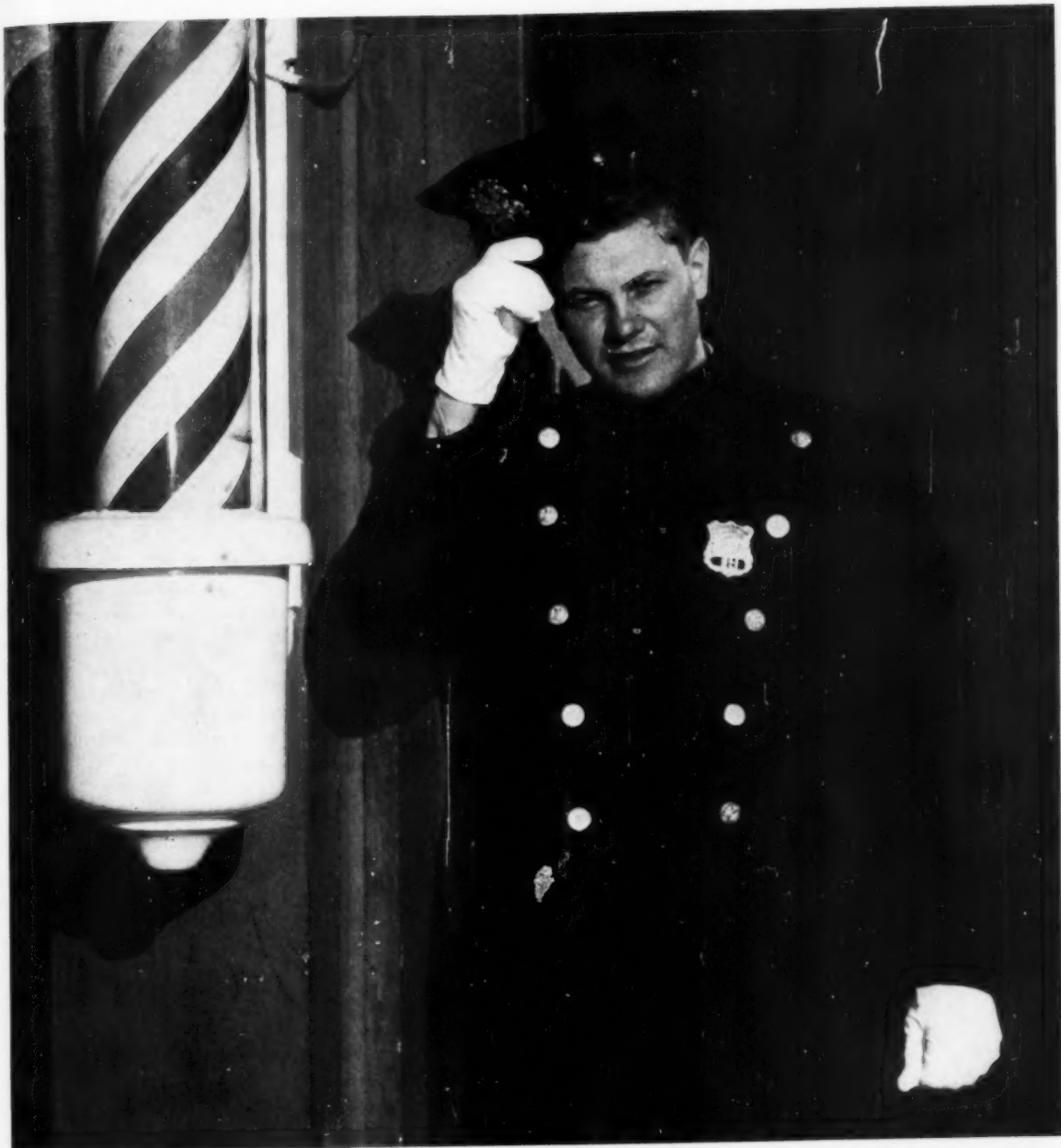
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For further information circle #5 on Readers Service Card

Convention Scheduled

The North Dakota Peace Officers Association Convention will be held on September 18, 19 and 20 in Minot, North Dakota. The pistol shoot will be held the first day of the convention. Range Master W. R. Woods, Jamestown, will be assisted by Walter Thompson, Kenmare, and Floyd Roush, Minot. The business meeting which will be held the following day will be conducted by President Ray Friedrich and Secretary Art Narum.



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For further information circle #13 on Readers Service Card

The Camera Column

by David O. Moreton



Perspective and Lenses Lens Care

The human eye to which camera lenses are commonly compared enables us to see in three dimensions, height, width and depth. The camera through its lens reproduces a scene in only two of these dimensions, height and width. The third dimension, depth is achieved by the relative size and position of the various items in the picture in relation to the central subject or their relationship to one another.

This size relationship is known as photographic perspective and is controlled by the position of the camera and also upon the focal length of the lens being used on the camera. A camera position too close to the subject results in an exaggeration of those parts closest to the camera in relation to the parts that are furthest from the lenses. I guess just about everyone has seen or taken a gag picture of someone with hands or feet pointing toward the camera resulting in an exaggeration. Such distortion can be reduced by moving the camera away from the subject.

The effect of focal length upon perspective is best illustrated diagrammatically. The illustrations that follow show what happens when a short focal length lens is used. In this case two objects the same height but at different distances from the camera appear too far out of proportion or the far subject is much too small in comparison to the subject nearest the camera.

The next illustration shows the use of a lens having a longer focal length. In this instance the two objects previously illustrated appear in a more true perspective; their relative size giving a truer impression of depth. For normal perspective in every day camera operation a camera and lens combination with the focal length slightly greater than the longest side of the film used is best. A lens or lenses with short focal lengths are known as wide angle lenses. Long focus lenses, including the telephoto types, have focal lengths greater than the diagonal of the film.

The wide angle lens has a decided advantage in crowded quarters and where it is necessary to include as much of the background around the subject as is possible. Here at the LAW AND ORDER Test Laboratory with the 4 x 5 Graphic, which is used taking most of the photographic illustrations in this column and Weapon-Wise, I use a wide-angle lens for close up work. This lens, a Graphex, made by Wollensak for Graflex, is a 3 1/2" (90mm) Graflex Optar W.A f/6.8 fully synchronized.

However a word of caution is necessary when using

Law and Order

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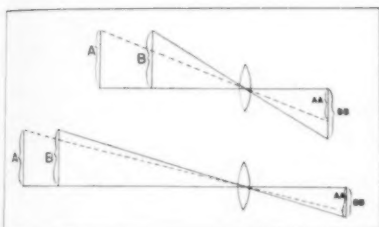
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a wide angle lens. If the camera technician is not careful he will find that a wide angle lens will give distortion. It is therefore quite important that the camera position be carefully controlled so as to minimize distortion.

In some instances it is not possible to get close to a subject so that neither a normal or wide angle lens is suitable, in either case the size of subject recorded on the film would be much too small or even minute.

In order to get a relatively large sized image on your negative without moving your camera closer, a lens with a focal length longer than the long side of the negative is used. A 25 CM (10") Graflex Tele-Optar f/5.6 lens will produce an image about two times larger than a lens that would normally be used with a 4x5 Graflex. Such a lens is called a telephoto lens, and is of special optical design. Telephoto lenses are constructed so that the focal length of the lens is greater than the distance from the lens to the film plane.



In the upper illustration a lens with a short focal length is used. This results in the far subject, line A, being too small in comparison to the near subject, line B, when recorded on the film as lines AA and BB.

In the lower illustration the two lines A and B are again the same size as before but the lines AA-BB recorded on the film give a truer impression of depth or better perspective. (neither drawing to scale).

Such a long focal length lens is more convenient to use when you want an extremely long focal length lens because the camera does not require as long a bellows and is thus less bulky to handle. Confusing to most inexperienced photographers and laymen is the fact that the negative size has nothing to do with the size of the subject image. It is important to remember that subject or image size is dependent on the focal length of the lens and not upon the negative size. It is interesting that a building 200 feet high at a distance of 2,400 feet gives an image of 1/2 inch high with a six inch lens regardless of film size—8x10, 4x5 or 35mm.

The quality of all lenses used in photography depends upon the degree to which inherent shortcomings are held down or have been entirely removed. These shortcomings are called

(Continued on next page)

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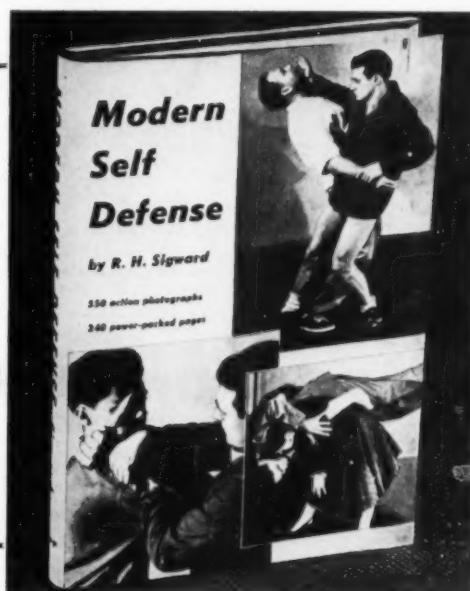
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Camera Column (From Page 45)

"aberrations." In an anastigmat lens, all of these aberrations have been partially eliminated, including that of astigmatism which prevents the clear and sharp reproduction of both horizontal and vertical lines at the same time. Thus an anastigmat lens is a lens corrected for astigmatism.

The other correction made on lenses is a correction for color and this correction is called "apochromat." Such a corrected lens is an anastigmat lens in which corrections for color have been carried out to such a degree that when used for critical color photography, objects of the same size produce images of exactly the same size regardless of their color.

Lens Care

You cannot take pictures, regardless of the quality of the equipment being

used if the lens is dirty and or if the camera itself is covered with dust and lint. Composition, processing may be perfect but photographed through a dirty lens, nothing good results from your efforts. To take a sharp picture (perfect focus) the lens or lenses must be perfectly clean.

All external optical glass surfaces should be protected as much as possible from dust, dirt, lint and finger marks by using a lens cover and using a carrying case whenever possible. In using a camera such as a Graflex or other bellows type lab or studio camera it should be kept closed except when you are using it.

Extreme care should be exercised in cleaning a lens. Careless cleaning can damage a lens and you cannot take sharp pictures through scratched lenses. To clean a lens safely use the following procedure:

First—Use air—blow on it either with your breath (gently) or with a small rubber bulb syringe. If it is still dirty, dust it with a soft brush reserved expressly for this purpose. An artist's camel's hair brush is excellent for this purpose. If this brush gets dirty, it should be washed in alcohol and when not in use stored so that dust or other foreign matter cannot settle upon it.

Second—If there is a smear or a finger print on the lens, breathe on the lens surface to deposit a film of moisture. Then gently, using a circular motion wipe the surface with a piece of clean lens tissue; do not use a handkerchief or other cloth. If the lens is still dirty, take another piece of clean lens tissue and moisten it with a drop of lens cleaning fluid such as Kodak Lens Cleaning Fluid, and wipe the lens with the tissue. **Lastly**—brush and blow again, to remove any lint left by the tissue.

Logically lenses should receive the same care as would be given any piece of precision equipment. Therefore they should be protected against damaging falls, jars and jolts as well as sudden and extreme temperature changes. Similarly they should not be stored in places of extreme humidity or heat.

Camera lenses are one field in which the do-it-yourself repairman is best forgotten about. Only a trained specialist is capable of properly adjusting

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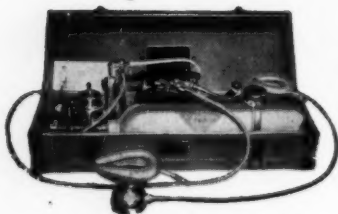
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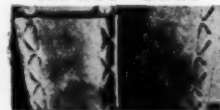
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or repairing a damaged lens. Good lenses cost a lot of money, so should not be mistreated.

Photoflash Kit

Some months ago the Allied Radio Corporation of 100 N. Western Avenue, Chicago 90, Illinois sent the Knight Electronic Photoflash and AC Power Supply to the LAW AND ORDER Test Laboratory for assembly and test. This do-it-yourself kit consists of all of the necessary components, a carrying case, a large pictorial wiring diagram and a 16 page instruction booklet.

It might be a good idea for me to explain exactly what electronic flash is before continuing; most simply it is a means of taking a picture with the aid of a small man-made flash of artificial lightning in a gas-filled bulb



or tube. This tube is called an electronic flashtube. Flashes from this tube are of extremely short duration varying from 1/500 to 1/1,000,000 of a second. The duration of this brilliant flash depends upon the size and resistance of two of the components which are used in the units, the size of the capacitor or condenser and the electrical resistance of the capacitor discharge circuit.

Basically this is how an electronic photoflash unit operates: An electric capacitor (sometimes referred to as a condenser) is charged with high voltage electricity. The source of this electricity is either a dry cell or wet cell battery or in cases where the units are used indoors or where there is a 105-115 V AC power source from an electric power supply. The terminals, (connections) of the capacitor are connected to the electrodes at each end of the flashtube. This electronic flashtube

(Continued on next page)



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Camera Column . (From Page 47)

is filled with the rare gas Xenon (pronounced zee-non). For those of you with a scientific bent Xenon can be found listed as follows in a good technical reference:

Xenon—symbol: XE. Atomic number: 54. Atomic weight: 131.3. Density: 5.581 grams per liter, 0 c., 760mm, or 4.53 when air equals 1.00. Melting point: -112 c. Boiling point: -107.0 c. Xenon is a colorless, odorless gas, of negative chemical properties with ordinary materials. It was discovered in 1898 by Ramsey and Travers. It is found in ordinary air to the extent of one part Xenon to about 11,000,000 parts of air.

To continue, when a spark from a small transformer, which is usually built into the base of the tube and called a trigger transformer, is applied to a third electrode on the surface of the tube, it causes an electrical breakdown of the Xenon. This electrical breakdown is called ionization and causes the Xenon to become a conductor of electricity. In the fraction of a thousandth of a second, this sudden charge of stored electrical energy from the capacitor heats the Xenon to incandescence as it passes through the tube. The intensity of the incandescence (light) created by this energy discharge passing through the tube depends upon the amount of energy

stored in the capacitor.

Electronic photo flash offers many advantages to the photographer: initial cost while quite high in many instances is counteracted by low operating cost. Tube life is generally in excess of 10,000 flashes. The spectral quality of the flash very closely approaches that of daylight. The flash duration is very short and because of this all of the flash is photographically effective. It thus stops very fast action and tends to minimize camera movement; sharp pictures can therefore be expected to be routine if proper focusing is done.

Of special importance to forensic medicine is the fact that the flash is consistent with respect to duration, intensity and color temperature. Accuracy in these factors is particularly vital in obtaining accurate color reproduction. Exposure is controlled primarily by lens opening and flash lamp to subject distance, shutter speed is eliminated as a factor in exposure. The problem of shutter synchronization is fairly simple with electronic flash and it is positive.

The Instruction Book

The sixteen page booklet which comes with the kit takes you through the assembly process carefully and expertly. A table telling the builder how to read the color code on resistors and condensers gives the novice wield-

(Continued on Page 50)



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Camera Column (From Page 48)

ers of the soldering iron the necessary information to sort the various parts of the kit. The next pages of the booklet cover the specifications of the unit and power supply plus an introduction which explains the qualities of electronic flash.

This is followed by instruction on how to check for kit shortage and construction hints. This page of instructions is faced with a clear isometric line drawing of how the various power parts are mounted in their carrying case. The socket for the cable plug and the toggle switch are mounted on the leatherette cover in two steps, and soldering lugs are mounted on two terminals of the large tubular capacitor.

This is followed by detailed instructions on wiring and soldering. All instructions that require special attention are printed in heavy type throughout the booklet so as to bring them to the reader's notice. I must say that in only two instances did I encounter trouble and this was not in the interpretation of the instructions. If the purchaser follows the instructions given and the instructional type hints on soldering and mounting of parts no difficulty can be expected. These soldering and wiring hints are followed by pictorial diagrams on assembly of the flash gun proper.

These instructions cover two and a

half pages and typical of these assembly steps is the fourth step in wiring the wiring board. "Solder one end of R-3, 1 megohm resistor with brown, black and green color bands, to terminal T-4. Connect, but do not solder the other end to terminal T-2". The entire operation is completed in 24 steps and three pictures. The assembly of the AC power supply unit is similar being accomplished in 14 steps.

I encountered trouble only twice as I have said. Once in mounting the Sync receptacle to the wiring board housing. I was too strong in tightening one of the mounting screws and cracked one of the bakelite mounting lugs. My next problem was with mounting one of the jacks to the chassis of the power supply. This was done with a retaining ring that fit too tightly for an easy fit. I finally got it together but it was a struggle.

Once assembled both units worked quite satisfactorily. The substitution of the AC power supply for the 300 volt battery is accomplished without any difficulty, and I would advise using it as often as possible rather than the battery. In testing the equipment only two or three minor faults were noted and these in no way detract from the performance of the equipment.

The 8 foot cable connecting the power supply and the flash gun is a little too long for convenient use; I

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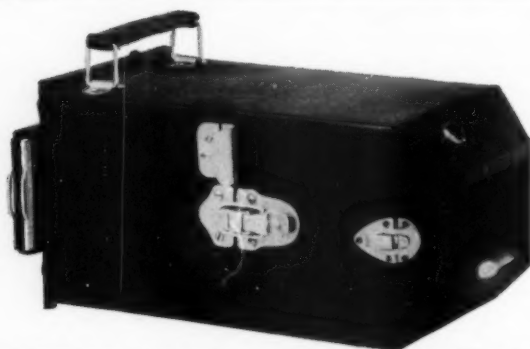
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consistently found myself tangled up in it. Next the flash tube and reflector which are a unit and plug into the flash gun head, must be handled with care in that they are rather delicate and the glass protective cover over the flashtube could easily be broken. The remaining fault is unintentional drain on the battery which can cause trouble. This is a simple problem which can be corrected by formulation of the correct habit—that of never leaving the power switch on except when the unit is in actual use, not just standby while getting set to take a picture. Failure to do this will run down the battery quite quickly.

Factors to be Considered When Using Electronic Photoflash

The Knight unit is designed to be used with either "X" or "O" type synchronization. Most up-to-date cameras are equipped for flash and a quick check of the camera's reference manual will verify the type of synchronization if there is any question. Proper synchronization can be visually checked by hooking the flash equipment, opening up the camera back or removing the back as the case may be. Next set the diaphragm so that it is wide open and aim both camera and flash at a white or light surface. When operating the shutter if properly synchronized, a circle of light will be seen. Any other light pattern requires adjustment.

For laboratory use it is quite important that the operator develop his own set of exposure guide numbers to suit the particular conditions under which he operates. As a starting point the Allied engineers recommend that the user start with the guide numbers given in the table that follows.

Film	Exposure Index For Xenon Flash	Exposure Guide Number
Kodak Plus-X	50	140 (125 to 175)
Kodachrome		
Daylight	4	45 (35 to 50)
Tri-X Pan-chromatic	160	280 (200 to 300)

When using the above guide numbers I would recommend that a series of test exposures be made, alternately increasing and decreasing the exposure by full lens openings when using black and white film and by half stops for color film. When doing this an accurate record of the lamp-to-subject distance should be kept for further reference.

In processing black and white films exposed by electronic flash, developing time should be increased by 50%. This extended development will give negatives of the proper density for normal printing. After processing, inspection of the negatives will permit selection of the preferred exposure. From this negative we can develop the proper guide number by multiplying the lamp-to-subject distance used by the f-

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Camera Column (From Page 51)
number used. This will give the guide number. It would be advisable to check this guide number for several types of subjects at varying distances.

Obtaining the guide numbers for other films is done by substituting the values in the following equation:

Guide number = $K \sqrt{\text{Exposure Index}}$
The value of the constant K is found by using the guide number determined by the test described above and the electronic-flash exposure index below.

Film	Exposure Index for Xenon Flash	$\sqrt{\text{Exposure Index}}$
Kodachrome Daylight	4	2
Kodak Ektachrome Daylight	5	2.24
Kodacolor Daylight Portrait	25	5
Panchromatic	25	5
Panatomic-X	25	5
Super Ortho-Press	40	6.32
Plus-X	50	7.07
Verichrome	80	8.94
Super-XX (in rolls)	80	8.94
Super-XX Panchromatic (in sheets)	100	10
Ortho-X	100	10
Super Panchro-Press, Type B	125	11.2
Tri-X Panchromatic	160	12.6

Example: If a lens opening of $f/16$ at 7 feet produces a correctly exposed negative (electronic-flash exposure index of film, 100), then the guide number is 7×16 or 112. Substituting the values now known in the above equation:

$$112 = K \sqrt{100} = K \times 10$$

$$K = \frac{112}{10} = 11 \text{ (rounded off)}$$

The value of the constant 'K' in this case 11, is for your particular equip-

ment, set of working conditions, and preference. It can be used in the above equation to find the guide number for any black and white film using the Xenon flash exposure index given in the table. Do not derive guide numbers for color film from a test run with black and white film; use color film for the original test.

Exposure Time With Electronic Flash

When using electronic flash, varying the shutter speed has little or no effect on exposure. This is because of the short duration of the flash. Logically if the scene to be shot is very bright, a faster shutter speed is advisable to

prevent double images; this is true of action shots. If detail is desired and no action is involved which is usually the case in crime or lab work a shorter exposure will give excellent detail.

In the final analysis this Knight Electronic Photoflash Kit is more than satisfactory and within its size limitations it performs with competency. Small departments with limited photo budgets would find it worthy of consideration and would find it extremely helpful. Its compactness and light weight make it easy to carry on assignment.

Price of the Kit—\$28.50. The Power Supply Kit \$3.75. END

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as the lock. This is good if you have to leave in a hurry. You don't have to take the time to unlock the lock, but take gun and handcuffs together for you'll need both anyway. Then enroute to destination you can easily unlock your handcuffs from your gun.

Another advantage is your handcuff key is always on your person and less likely to get lost. If it does, there is a duplicate at Headquarters.

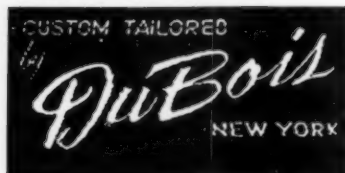
Keeping your gun safe at home is very important, and either idea is a good practice for every law enforcement officer.

Yours truly,
Anthony Parenti
Fanwood Police Dept.

Law and Order

DUBOIS UNIFORMS ARE THE CHOICE OF QUALITY MINDED MEN!

**America's Finest
Union Tailored
to Measure
Police Uniforms**



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Order

Elmira (From Page 5)

cycling are shown, safety literature is given to those who attend, and the judge gives a short talk. We feel this operation has been successful also. In 1956 a total of 231 children and 176 adults attended this school. Children who are given tickets are required to bring their parents. In 1957 a total of 306 attended (as compared to 407 in 1956) which indicates the school is producing results. In 1956 we had 28 bicycle accidents, 15 of which involved injury. In 1957 there were only 10 bicycle accidents, 7 of which involved injury. This is a better than 50% reduction.

This past year a miniature traffic light was used in our schools to teach the lower grades safety in crossing the street.

Safe Driving League

A new and novel approach to traffic safety was started in 1957. Under the sponsorship of the Chemung County Safety Council, a Safe Driving League was formed. Judge John D. Frawley was appointed chairman. This league is supported by twenty large industries of the area. A special emblem was designed to be placed in the left rear car window and a membership card containing a safe driving pledge was given to each member. A kick-off dinner for the campaign was held, and the cards were given to the industries' representatives. In turn, they distributed them to 16,000 employees in their plants. This plan involved all of these people in the safety campaign.

To maintain keen interest in this program, the police department keeps a separate daily record of all accidents in the city involving employees of the twenty industries. The record is given to Judge Frawley who breaks it down for each plant and forwards it each month to the industries. At the end of the year, the records for each month are tallied and awards are given to the plants having the best records for the year. The monthly reports are also published in the local newspapers.

(Continued on next page)

How

SECODE

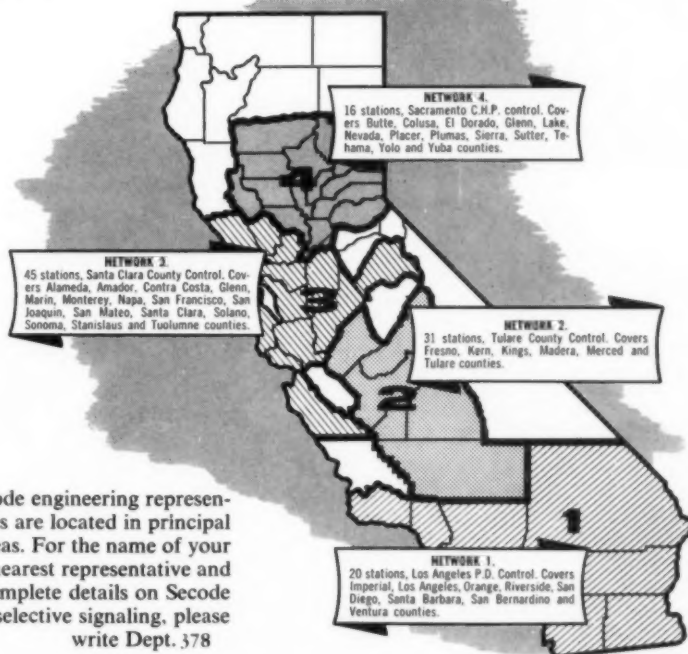
SELECTIVE CONTROL DEVICES

Selective Signaling is putting California's Disaster Network *"on the double"*

A principal step taken by the state of California to meet the problems of law enforcement and public safety imposed by a growing population has been the establishment of a statewide microwave system. Set-up with the cooperation of APCO, the California Disaster Office, and matching funds from FCDA, the network links 112 stations throughout the state.

At the outset, the network operated wholly on a voice call basis. An Area 1 Southern California station calling an Area 3 Northern California station had to go through seven distinct steps to make and complete a call. These steps, dependent as they are on voice calling and a critical level of awareness on the part of all communicators, are awkward and time consuming. Frequently they are the cause of missed calls.

By January 1, 1959, the entire system will be converted to a selective signaling basis using Secode (25% of the system is already converted). With Secode, an operator merely dials the control for his area who puts him on the microwave net. Then he dials the station of interest directly. Within his own area, he dials all stations directly since there is no need to go through the microwave operator. At the receiving station in either case an aural or visual alarm is energized to alert the operator. The alarm stays "on" until it is answered. The result: rapid, troublefree calling which minimizes human error, and gets the most out of the microwave net. Adding Secode selective signaling brings the benefits of telephone-like operation to the California Disaster Network. Secode is approved by the Federal Civil Defense Administration for matching funds.



Secode engineering representatives are located in principal areas. For the name of your nearest representative and complete details on Secode selective signaling, please write Dept. 378

ELECTRICAL COMMUNICATIONS INC.
555 MINNESOTA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, PHONE MARKET 1-2643

For further information circle #256 on Readers Service Card

Elmira (From Page 53)

Service Clubs Assist

By using the cooperation of service clubs, we are enlisting more people on the front lines of safety. A new program is now being launched in which twelve different civic organizations are each assigned one month in the year to publicize and work on a separate phase of traffic safety, i.e., pedestrian safety; courtesy in driving; bicycle safety; etc. The local newspapers have promised full cooperation. This plan will bring

ADVERTISEMENT

Superintendents — Police Chiefs

Now is the time to think of the coming winter! Why?

In order to have your law enforcement officers perform their duties well—think of their comfort, warmth and health!

Protect them from cold and slush with the special scientifically designed ARCTIC FUR CAP to match the uniform.



Don't forget the slushy cold months will be with us soon again.

To do this job in the best possible manner, an officer must be dressed comfortably. In most sections of our country this winter has had much snow and zero weather. THE ARCTIC FUR CAP CO., has been supplying the law enforcement men in 16 states and over 400 cities throughout the nation, also sheriffs and conservation departments, with a high quality fur cap.

Shown in the accompanying picture is the PARKING Meter Division of the Topeka (Kansas) Police Department. The caps were praised as a "boon to the comfort of each officer who must spend most of his time out-of-doors." (These are the words of Police Chief S. R. Purdue.) For further information about these caps, write the manufacturer, Arctic Fur Cap Co., 145 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y.

For further information circle #50 on R. S. Card

more groups into the safety program and will accent safety all year round.

Press and Public Relations

Our TV and radio stations have spot announcements on traffic safety each day and night. Members of our department give talks over these stations. Newspaper publicity of traffic safety notices which appear in the daily papers are clipped and kept in our traffic bureau.

In the business area where parking meters are used, there is often a request to use the space where the meters are located. Special permission is granted to blood-bank campaigns, weddings, funerals or other occasions. At such times, the meters are covered with paper bags for the required time. We have found it necessary to establish "loading and unloading zones" in the business area to eliminate the need for double parking. Plans are now being considered for widening the streets.

Constant Enforcement

A program of rigid and consistent enforcement of our traffic laws is carried out in the city by the police department and the court. Strict penalties to violators are well publicized in the newspapers and these reports act as a deterrent to careless driving.

A Traffic Violations Bureau was created in 1957 to handle all parking violation fines. This leaves the court and police free to handle hazardous and moving violations.

Our department has six cars, two motorcycles and a safety car. The safety car is equipped with a loudspeaker and it travels through our business, school and playground

areas. Warnings are given on "spot-checks" from this car to motorists, pedestrians, and bicyclists when dangerous acts are contemplated. Every policeman on the force is instructed in all phases of traffic and stop at least three motorists daily, warning the drivers for minor violations and to inspect licenses. The police department carries out the constructive recommendations of the Chemung County Safety Council. Lieut. E. M. Barchet, in charge of traffic, and the chief of police attend all safety council meetings.

Personnel Training

Whenever possible, we have a man attending the Traffic Institute at Northwestern University. The man selected to receive the scholarship is given a rigid examination by the school's investigator. When the man qualifies, he is given a leave of absence from the department for six months. Our department has been privileged to send four men there in the past years.

Conclusion

There are a few more factors which contribute to our efforts to have a good safety record.

Our crossing guards are trained men and women who are affiliated with our Civil Defense Auxiliary Police. Regular meetings are held for training in their field.

Like many other cities, we, too, teach driver education in our high schools and also the adult education program includes driver training courses.

In Elmira, traffic safety truly is everybody's business.

END



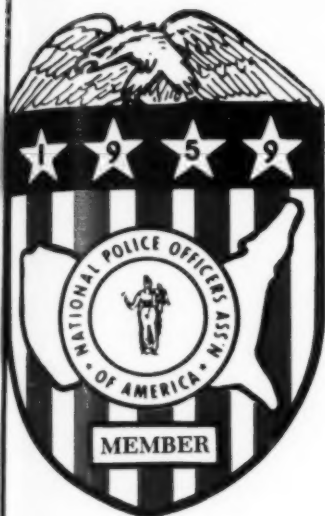
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REVOLVING LIGHT**

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Ultimate in a warning light! Flip the switch and instantly the parabolic mirror begins to rotate around the 100 candlepower bulb at 60 TIMES A MINUTE. Flash is so intense not only at great distances, but close by, that all traffic is immediately alerted. 9 1/2" diameter. Heavy chrome. Stands full 11" above the roof. A beauty—and the price is LOW!

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or Call Your Jobber



National Police Officers Association of America

Questions and Answers

- Q:** "What is NPOAA?"
- A:** "A non profit association, organized and directed by professional policemen for the benefit of police officers."
- Q:** "What's the purpose of NPOAA?"
- A:** "It provides the only national association of its kind limiting membership to professional policemen. NPOAA's expert public relations program promotes the importance of the law enforcement profession—increases the police officers' prestige in his own community—is increasing public support for a just and standard pay for all police officers."
- Q:** "Do members receive benefits?"
- A:** "An unusual number! Benefits include a \$500 accidental death or dismemberment policy with 24 hour coverage, on or off duty, a nationwide membership card and decal for car that instantly identifies members as police officers, even when off duty, a free subscription to "Law And Order" magazine, an annual listing of U.S. Motels and Hotels giving a 10% discount to members."
- Q:** "Who is eligible to join?"
- A:** "Only full time, professional law enforcement officers employed by the U.S. Government, State, County or Municipality."
- Q:** "Is it expensive to join?"
- A:** "NO! Only \$5.00 a year; on an anniversary basis (Example, Oct. to Oct., etc.)"
- Q:** "How can I join?"
- A:** "Just fill out the application below and send it to us along with \$5.00 membership fee, by check, money order or currency."

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP—NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

(Please Print)

Name _____ Date of Birth _____ Occupation _____

Home Address _____ City/or/Town _____ Zone _____ State _____

I am a full-time Police Officer and am employed by the following Police Department or Agency:

Employer _____ Position _____ Badge No. (if any) _____

Business Address _____ Dist. _____ City/or/Town _____ State _____

Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____ Immediate Superior's Name _____

— MEMBERSHIP OATH —

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America. Further, that I have never engaged in disloyal or subversive activities against the United States of America. I fully understand that I must be a full-time law enforcement officer to be eligible for membership.

Recommended By _____ Signature of Applicant _____

Enclose Annual Dues of \$5.00 and Return to Exec. Secy., National Police Officers Association of America,
100 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

IMPORTANT — ALLOW 30 DAYS FOR APPLICATION PROCESSING

Advertisement



The Law Enforcement Digest

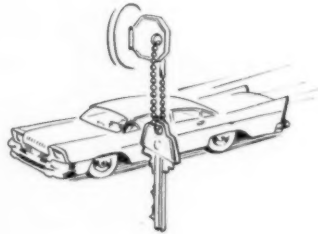
HISTORY HAS RECORDED the activities of the horse thief in by-gone years. There were few items of personal property the loss of which was more resented than the theft of a horse. The car owner of today looks upon his vehicle with a love akin to that shown a pinto pony. Today's car owner expects immediate action on the part of the police when reporting a stolen car.

The recovery of stolen vehicles is not, in most cases, mere chance occurrence. Certain police officers are known to consistently recover more stolen vehicles than other men in the same police department. Some reasons for the larger recovery by these successful officers are that they keep themselves well informed of current lists of reported stolen vehicles, and they have trained themselves to recognize those characteristics which tend to indicate a stolen vehicle.

Upon commencing his tour of duty each day, each officer should maintain in his possession an up-to-date auto theft list. This list should be kept current at all times.

Perhaps, one of the major causes of theft is the temptation created by car owners in their daily habits. Thousands of people, every day, leave their cars unguarded, and many have the habit of leaving their keys in the ignition. Many more people leave their cars unlocked. Even police cars have been thus stolen. In many cases the simple precaution of locking the car or at least taking the keys would have prevented the theft. Of course, this would not prevent thefts by organized rings of professionals, and applies primarily to the novice thief or joy rider who becomes tempted and steals the car of the careless owner. Precautions of locking the ignition and the car doors would have prevented this type of theft.

Even the experienced thief finds his job more difficult and time consuming when the car is locked and the keys not available, and such difficulties in some cases would prevent the thief's completion of the theft. Thus, it would seem that the first step in prevention of car thefts is in educating car owners



handling the problem of the STOLEN AUTO

by *Guy W. Calissi*

Prosecutor, Bergen County, N. J.

to take their keys and leave their cars locked. As we learn in traffic safety, however, education of the car owner is difficult of accomplishment, and we must look for additional weapons with which to combat the car thief.

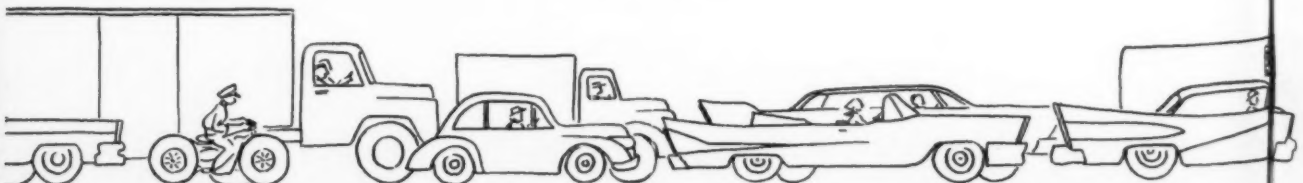
There are many types of persons who steal cars. We have mentioned the professional who is a shrewd and cunning person. The leader of the ring rarely commits the actual theft, but he knows how to dispose of the car after it is stolen.

A second type of car thief is the criminal who needs a vehicle for the perpetration of another crime and in order to avoid detection in his "get away," steals a car and later abandons it after it has served its purpose.

The third type of thief is the joy rider or the youngster who does not have a car available for his immediate use, and thus appropriates the car temporarily and abandons it within a short time.

A knowledge by the police officer of the various types of car thieves and of the characteristics of stolen cars is therefore essential in the daily work of such police officer. When a car is stolen, the report of the theft is tele-typed or radioed to most Police Departments in the area, and as we stated before, each officer on commencement of his tour of duty, should receive a current list of stolen cars. This list should be kept by the officer with his records while on patrol. If he spots a suspicious vehicle, he can immediately determine if it is stolen by reference to his list. In the event that this particular car does not appear on his list, he should immediately contact headquarters when the suspicious car is discovered to ascertain whether it appears on the open list at headquarters.

The following are some of the characteristics of parked stolen cars. The general condition of the parked car is a good indication as to whether or not it has been stolen. Car thieves have no interest in the appearance of an automobile and often willfully damage it. These are some specific conditions which indicate that an investigation is warranted:



The Law Enforcement Digest



1. Reports by neighbors of a strange car parked for an unusual length of time.

2. Debris under the car indicating that it has been in the same place for several days.

3. Forced ventilators or broken car windows may have been used as points of entry by car thieves.

4. Open car windows on a rainy day show a disregard for property damage. An owner is usually not apt to be this careless.

5. An extremely dirty windshield shows a lack of care and indicates the possibility of abandonment.

6. Leaving keys in the ignition when he has no further use for a car is a common practice of a car thief.

7. Improper parking shows carelessness and lack of concern for the safety of the car.

8. A new car with dented fenders or other obvious signs of neglect may be stolen. The owner of a new car is usually careful to preserve its appearance.

9. Loss of a license plate.

10. Absence of accessories usually present on the car, such as windshield wipers, mirrors, hub caps, etc.

The ability of law officers to recognize the common characteristics of stolen vehicles may result in a high recovery rate; however, the apprehension of the thief must also be considered. In order that appropriate action may be taken to effect an arrest, officers should be alert for indications that a thief may return to an unoccupied stolen vehicle.

An unoccupied stolen vehicle may often bear certain characteristics which show that the thief may return. Some of the following factors may indicate that the thief may return. If a stolen vehicle has been driven shortly before it was observed by the police officer, there is a good possibility that the thief may return. A warm motor may be some indication of its recent use, although not necessarily conclusive. A parked car with the motor running is an obvious sign that the thief intends using the car further; it might also be a "get-away" car for a crime in progress. Valuable articles left in the car may indicate it is a "hot" car.

Thieves generally will not permanently abandon a stolen car and leave valuable articles behind. Firearms and other weapons may be difficult to obtain and are not abandoned in the automobile if the thief does not plan to return. A stolen vehicle parked in the vicinity of a large gathering (sporting event, movie, etc.) is often used only for transportation to and from the event; and the thief may return to it at the conclusion of the event. For the same reason stolen vehicles parked near schools during class hours may have been taken by juveniles for joy rides. The offenders may return to the vehicle at noon, recess time, or at the end of the school day. Proper precautions should be taken to "staking-out" such stolen vehicles to apprehend the thief. Some precaution in partially immobilizing the vehicle may also be necessary to prevent the thief's escape in the car.

When it has been determined that the vehicle has been stolen, the officer should also attempt to determine whether or not this particular car has been used in the commission of another crime. If he finds that it has, or there is any question about this, the officer should be particularly careful not to destroy any physical evidence, such as fingerprints and contents of the car. Once the car has been examined for fingerprints and contents, the car should be carefully searched for any other physical evidence and then the owner should be identified and notified. The car should then be kept in a safe place, such as a responsible garage, until claimed by the owner. Any owner or Insurance Company, if the car is insured against theft, will willingly pay storage charges on recovery of the car. But a recovered stolen vehicle which is again stolen can be a great source of embarrassment to a police department.

Most police officers tell us that recognizing a stolen car comes with experience and the officer gets a "feeling." There is no doubt, however, that such "feeling" is in most cases generated by experience in recognizing the characteristics of a stolen car or a guilty person.

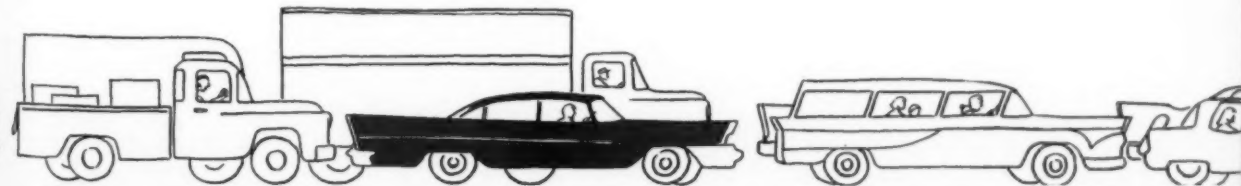
Not too many years ago a police officer

would immediately become suspicious when an expensive car was being operated by a person who did not appear to go with the car. Today, this is not always true. Other suspicious mannerisms of the operator of a car will put the officer on his guard to investigate further, such as the operator wearing gloves in warm weather. This is apparently done to avoid leaving fingerprints, and should arouse the suspicions of a diligent police officer. Sometimes a vehicle is stopped for a traffic violation and the officer may discover unusual equipment in the car, such as: adhesive tape used to break windows, or a long wire to open car doors, or rubber gloves, or a jumper wire, or other such tools used by a thief. The mere presence of a jar of vaseline in a car with no obvious need therefore by the occupant may indicate a sex offender.

It is of paramount importance that whenever an automobile is stopped and the driver is unable to produce a registration certificate, the officer should investigate fully the probability that the car has been stolen. Always investigate the failure to have a registration certificate. Our laws permit the police officer to seize a car where the operator does not have the registration certificate, and to retain the car until such time as the identification of ownership is established. This should be done in all cases.

Of course, recognizable characteristics of an auto thief or a stolen car are not always readily apparent. The police officer must be alert and suspicious for any evidence which might show that the vehicle has been broken into or an attempt made to alter its identity. Likewise, unusual behavior of a driver, nervousness, or bluster, may identify him as a criminal. Individual techniques in recognizing a stolen car vary with different police officers even though there are certain patterns of the car thief. That a car has been stolen cannot be conclusively established by a single peculiarity. However, even minor peculiarities should serve to alert the officer so that he may, through investigation, determine the car's status.

(Continued on next page)





National Police Officers Association of America

The Law Enforcement Digest

Gerald S. Arenberg
Executive Secretary

Official Notice

The Annual Membership Convention will be held—September 23, 24, 25, 1958 at Hotel Manger-Annapolis, Washington, D. C.

U. S. Gives Up Tax Battle On Subsistence Law

Washington, D. C. The Internal Revenue Service announced on July 7, 1958 that it would drop its court fight to amend Section 120, Internal Revenue Act of 1954. This section of the act had reference to a municipal ordinance which allows police officers to deduct up to \$5.00 as subsistence from their daily pay. This deduction is tax exempt.

The National Police Officers Association of America through its legislative committee and legal counsel, Andros, Goldstick and Minn, of Chicago, joined in the battle to keep the law on the books as a help in tax relief for law enforcement officers. Early in January NPOAA sent a special bulletin to members asking that they contact their congressmen and urge them to vote against any change in the law. Letters and resolutions were sent from the national NPOAA office to members of the Congressional Committee on Taxes.

The law provides that any village, town, or city may pass an ordinance authorizing up to \$5 a day working subsistence allowance for any police official. For example, if the officer

was being paid \$20 a day, the local village trustees may pass a local law stating that out of the \$20 paid each day to its police officers, \$5 is considered subsistence allowance. In effect it does not change the amount of pay received, only the amount that is taxable. The \$5 each day is tax exempt by this law. It is estimated that 18% or better tax is paid on each dollar earned. By taking advantage of the subsistence allowance law, \$200 to \$300 each year can be saved in taxes.

The NPOAA recommends that police officials take immediate steps to have their city fathers pass this ordinance for the tax relief benefits of this act.

Correction

In our April issue we listed the nominations for elective offices. Under the State of Pennsylvania we made a typographical error in the name of Lloyd A. Detteline. Our apologies, Mr. Detteline.

The following example of the required ordinance is provided through the kind cooperation of the Chief of Police L. J. Campbell, of Columbia, S. C., and the legal staff of the NPOAA, Messrs. Andros, Goldstick & Minn:

"An Ordinance To Provide A Subsistence Allowance To Police Officials Employed By The City Of"

Section 1. Beginning with the fiscal year 19 . . . -19 . . . , of the amounts appropriated by the City Council of

City State
for police officials, the sum of Five (\$5.00) Dollars per day for each work day shall be designated as and shall constitute a statutory subsistence allowance. The purpose of this Section is to give police officials employed by the said city the tax benefits provided by Section 120 of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code.

Section 2. Such statutory subsistence allowance shall continue until this ordinance is repealed.

Section 3. This Ordinance shall become effective upon its adoption.

Official:

City Clerk
(Seal)

/s/ Mayor of the City
City Aldermen or Trustees
Required by Law

Stolen Cars (From Page 57)

The object of the "stolen car ring" is to steal cars for commercial resale value, thus, they confine themselves to thefts of certain types of cars. The professional car thief has the task of camouflaging the vehicle in order to avoid detection. This camouflaging creates other suspicious circumstances. Sometimes the camouflaging will be minor, such as repainting a portion of the car to make it two-toned—so that if a relatively new car is found to have new paint on some portion of it, the officer's suspicions should be aroused. Of course, alteration of the serial number is an absolute necessity to the successful operation of a stolen car ring. Our Crimes Act (N. J. 2A:127-2 and 3) make it a high misdemeanor to remove, deface, alter, etc., such num-

bers on a motor vehicle, and makes the unexplained possession of a vehicle with such alterations a misdemeanor. Thus, an officer detecting an alteration has a duty to enforce these laws. In the event that it is impossible to determine evidence clearly on physical observation of the changing of numbers, repainting, or other camouflaging, an expert should be called into the investigation. Every motor vehicle has a secret number which an expert can locate, and through the use of this number or a component part number, a stolen car can be identified.

If a car has been transported over state lines, prosecution may also be effected under the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in the Federal Court, and therefor witnesses may be subpoenaed from one state to another.

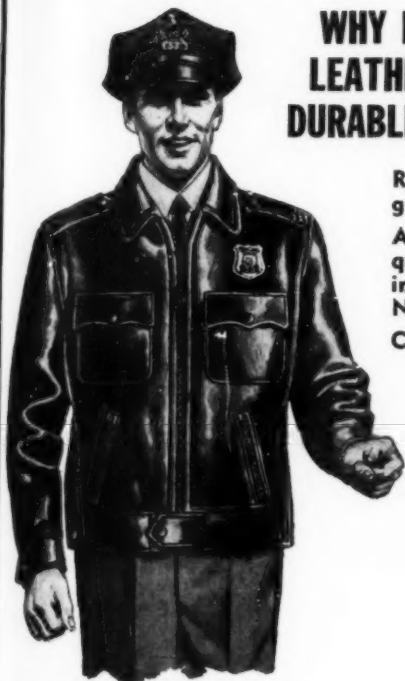
It is suggested that colored photo-

graphs be taken of stolen cars to be later used in evidence during the criminal prosecution of the alleged thief. For practical purposes these have an obvious effect upon a jury of car owners in depicting the true beauty and value of the stolen vehicle.

It is also to be remembered under all circumstances when a stolen car is recovered, it should not be returned to the owner until all need for further examination of the car has ceased. Law enforcement requires that all physical evidence be obtained to successfully prosecute the thief. Of course, the investigation should proceed promptly, for good public relations requires that the victim's property be returned to him with the least possible delay.

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WHY DO SO MANY DEPARTMENTS PREFER RUSSELL'S LEATHER JACKETS AND COATS? THEY ARE PRACTICAL, DURABLE, COMFORTABLE, AND MEET ALL REQUIREMENTS.



Style 102

Russell's popular new leather jacket first introduced in 1957 has been greatly improved this year.

As a new feature both body and sleeves are now lined with the finest quality NYLON for strength and long wear. This lining is quilted and interlined with wool for maximum warmth and comfort. YOU WILL NOT FIND THIS FEATURE IN ANY OTHER JACKET.

CHECK THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF SUPERIORITY:

- Revolver can be worn under jacket either right or left side.
- There is sufficient room at the waist and a quick pull opens the snap buttons allowing fast and easy draw — see illustration below.
- Made of first quality black steerhide leather.
- Extra length — 27 inches.
- Bi-swing action back — inverted pleats on each side permit free use of arms and shoulders.
- Full cut for freedom of movement. Adjustable waist, 3 snap buttons on each side.
- Entirely different from the ordinary jacket. Extra heavy zippers black oxidized finish and black finished buttons — no flashy nickel buttons or zippers.
- Two regulation breast pockets with flaps and black snap buttons.
- Two lower pockets with black oxidized zippers.
- PLACE YOUR ORDERS NOW FOR EARLY DELIVERY.

STYLE 102, SIZES 36 to 46
(Sizes 48 & 50 10% additional).
(Sizes 52 & over 15% additional).

\$31.75

When ordering give chest measure and height of individual.



NEW ADDED FEATURES

For strength and long wear both sleeves and body are now lined with quilted NYLON interlined with wool. Inside waistband has been improved and is now black steerhide leather.



Note the neat appearance when the revolver is carried under the jacket. Russell's exclusive design.



Showing the unsightly appearance of the ordinary jacket resting on top of the revolver.



Style 140-F

Black Leather Reefer Coat with Convertible Mouton Fur Collar

- Convertible collar can be buttoned close to neck. Coat may be worn with or without removable fur collar.
- Open vents with snap buttons on each side at back allowing easy access to trouser pockets and revolver.



- Made from first quality black steer-leather.
- Heavyweight dark blue Melton cloth lining in both body and sleeves.
- Knitted wool wristlets in sleeves—see illustration.
- Two lower outside pockets with flaps and gilt initial P buttons, shoulder straps with buttonholes and gilt buttons.
- Eight gilt initial P buttons on front. Top buttons button through lapels giving neat appearance at all times.
- Length, 34 inches.
- STYLE 140-F, SIZES 36 to 46. \$52.50
(Sizes 48 & 50 10% additional).
(Sizes 52 & over 15% additional).

When ordering give chest measure and height of individual.



ATTENTION POLICE DEPARTMENTS

Our new 1958 circular of Police Uniforms and Equipment is now ready. Write today for your free copy of circular No. 82.

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New York 16, N. Y. Corner 32nd Street
Phone MUrray Hill 6-0828



Mrs. Mary Christie, Highway Outfitting Co., Inc.

THERE ARE three essential requirements that must be met if the policewoman or crossing guard is to look her best while on duty. The first, and most vitally important, is that her uniform be designed for a woman.

It is important to her morale, as well as to the department she represents, that she present the best possible appearance. Few women can act with poise and authority while feeling "fat and frumpy", and this is usually the result of wearing an outfit which is not properly designed and fitted. A woman's uniform adapted from a man's pattern will tend to have the

comfort and a higher morale which can come only from the knowledge that you look your best. It is particularly true when buying uniforms that the lowest price is not always wise economy.

In 1946, the late William Christie created the Delta Uniform Division of the Highway Outfitting Company in order to specialize in designing and manufacturing uniforms for women. School crossing guards were becoming more and more predominately women, and the policewoman was gaining greater acceptance and recognition. Mr. Christie firmly believed that it was not necessary for a policewoman to sacrifice her essential femininity when putting on a uniform. For some time the smart uniforms of the airline stewardesses have been a mark of distinction and have added a certain prestige to a job that might otherwise seem quite ordinary. The difference between the average airline uniform and that of a policewoman is that the garment of the hostess is styled for a woman, while that of the policewoman generally is a cut-down modification of the one designed for her brother officers. This was the beginning of a crusade to provide policewomen and crossing guards with properly fitted and better tailored garments.

The campaign started by Mr. Christie is being carried on by his wife who assumed direction of the firm in July, 1956 after Mr. Christie's death. Mrs. Mary Christie, a charming person with a warm, quick smile, was a little

Designed For The Women In Blue

by Dorothy Fagerstrom



fullness in the wrong places, will bind and hamper arm movements, and generally give an untidy appearance. However, a uniform specifically designed to meet her needs will not only provide wearing comfort, but will also reflect favorably upon her profession.

The second point to be considered is the uniform's manufacturer. It is not sensible to send an order for skirts to a manufacturer of pants. He may be the best in his particular field, but he will know little about the fine points of making skirts. It is therefore logical to order a woman's uniform from a manufacturer who will produce it in a "woman's shop".

The third vital detail to be considered is the specification of the fabric. The regulation police fabric will in many instances prove to be too bulky for the female figure, and will defeat the purpose of proper designing and manufacturing. The softer fabrics, such as a 50-50 blend of dacron and wool, will provide equal wear, but will also give a much better fit. The use of softer crepes and bembergs as linings, instead of the more commonly used satins, will add to her comfort.

When these three factors are combined, the result is a quality uniform which will live up to every tradition of the police profession. It is also true that such a uniform will have a higher initial cost. However, it will give more than full value in wearability, appearance,

reluctant to be interviewed because she didn't want any "flowery" things written about her. When Mr. Zeimer, the executive sales manager, pointed out that she is the only woman president of a uniform company, she quickly shrugged it off as "nothing to be proud of". However, she has every reason to be proud of the accomplishments and reputation of her firm.

Coming from a family of tailors and dressmakers, I was delighted when Mr. Zeimer took me into the work room to see for myself the details he was explaining. The room was an exciting hodgepodge of orderly confusion with bolts of material piled high, boxes of caps and accessories everywhere, and dominating the whole scene, the long cutting table. As he talked, Mr. Zeimer showed me a number of different types of uniforms styled for airlines of many different nations, railroads, banks, steamship lines, as well as military and police uniforms for both men and women.

I was particularly impressed by the fine quality of all the materials used in the "Lady Delta" uniforms (their trade name for women's uniforms) and the meticulous tailoring that makes each garment a work of art in itself. All the signs of master craftsmanship were obvious in each—the bound buttonholes, the carefully finished seams, the fine detail stitching to strengthen

points most susceptible to wear or stretching, the rubberized waistband to keep shirts neatly tucked in, the lining of slim skirts so they will retain their original shape.

Mr. Hans Gissler, the designer of the "Lady Delta" uniforms, has styled the policewoman and crossing guard uniforms so skillfully that all of the classic lines of the police uniform appear unchanged—and yet through the use of proper design and more suitable fabrics has produced a uniform that any policewoman can wear with pride.

As everyone knows, one of the greatest enemies to the life of a uniform is dry cleaning. Through the use of the "Scotchgard" process developed by the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., the life of a "Lady Delta" is being prolonged. A uniform may be made stain repellant for approximately \$2 more by this new fluorochemical process. To prove his point, Mr. Zeimer took a beautiful light blue airlines uniform from one of the racks of finished garments waiting to be shipped. He spread it out on the cutting table, and to my horror, calmly spilled a bottle of ink on it. He gently dabbed at the ink with some tissues—and there was absolutely no trace of a stain, not even a trace of dampness. It was one of the most dramatic and convincing demonstrations possible, and it really has to be seen to be believed.

In answer to the question of how it is possible for them to guarantee perfect fit and yet do a nation-wide business, Mr. Zeimer explained that they have a unique dealer service. Since they have no ready-made stock

and all uniforms are made to individual measurements, it is necessary that their dealers must not only be merchants, but must be tailors as well. Highway Outfitting Company has 134 such merchant-tailor dealers located in principle cities throughout the country. These dealers receive and transmit orders, and personally make whatever minor adjustments might be necessary for a perfect fit.

Mrs. Christie and Mr. Zeimer proudly pointed out that their's is not a boss-and-employee operation, but rather one that functions as a team of craftsmen dedicated to producing the finest in policewomen's uniforms. They believe that craftsmen of the greatest ability are not only a saving in time and money, but also are indispensable to a company which bases its reputation solely upon the quality of its product. END

Vacancy --- Police Chief

Applications are now being accepted for the position of chief of police in the city of Champaign, Illinois. Candidates must have at least 5 years of progressive responsible experience including supervisory police duties. Age 35-56 years, the salary is \$525-635 per month. Application forms may be obtained by writing to Mr. Robert H. Oldland, City Manager, City Hall, Champaign, Illinois.



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LEE E. LAWDER

From the Editor

AS YOU READ this part of our magazine, the weather in your area may be uncomfortably warm. There are some pretty hot days in August, and it may seem absurd that we accent the cold weather uniform requirements at this time. Perhaps it may be compared to selling Christmas cards in the month of June. Believe it or not, many shops and organizations do sell cards during the hot summer months, and the national sales figure would surprise you. This idea is not as unreasonable as you may think if you consider it. They base their sales appeal on the fact that Christmas-time brings with it much additional financial expense. Also the holiday season of the year is a busy time for most people and the simple chore of writing cards

can be taken care of well in advance.

Perhaps there is no comparison between a "luxury" item and the necessary equipment of uniforms, but the fundamental idea of being prepared and alleviating financial strain might well be worth your consideration.

From our observation, the uniform and fabric field is a highly competitive one. For a firm to exist they must give dollar-for-dollar value and service. They must be honest in their advertising, for although an exaggerated ad may bring in orders, it produces dissatisfied customers, and there will be no repeat business. The best advertising any firm can have is the "word of mouth" recommendation from a satisfied customer. The opposite is true when a customer is disgruntled and a firm cannot long endure adverse criticism of their products.

Everyone should get the best value for their money. The average police officer knows little about textiles or the technical aspects of uniform cloth. He does not know what makes the uniform retain its shape—why it wears well—why it has weather resistant qualities, etc. Nor is he acquainted with the finer as-

pects of tailoring. His evaluation is based on its performance AFTER he has made the purchase and has had the opportunity of observing its wearability. Until that time he must depend upon the integrity of the man who sells it to him. If the price is a factor, he usually gets just what he's paid for. He must realize that at times the cheapest is often the most expensive.

As usual in our August issue we have compiled a uniform manufacturers directory which includes fabric and uniform accessories manufacturers. The purpose in compiling this information is to give our readers the opportunity of knowing the many sources of supply. By reading the advertising they can become acquainted with brand names and it is always safe to patronize an advertised product.

We selected this particular month for the directory to give our readers ample time to consider their uniform needs for the winter months. The financial burdens of clothing are greatly lessened during the summer months and this might be a good time for you to buy your winter needs.

END

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1945

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1954

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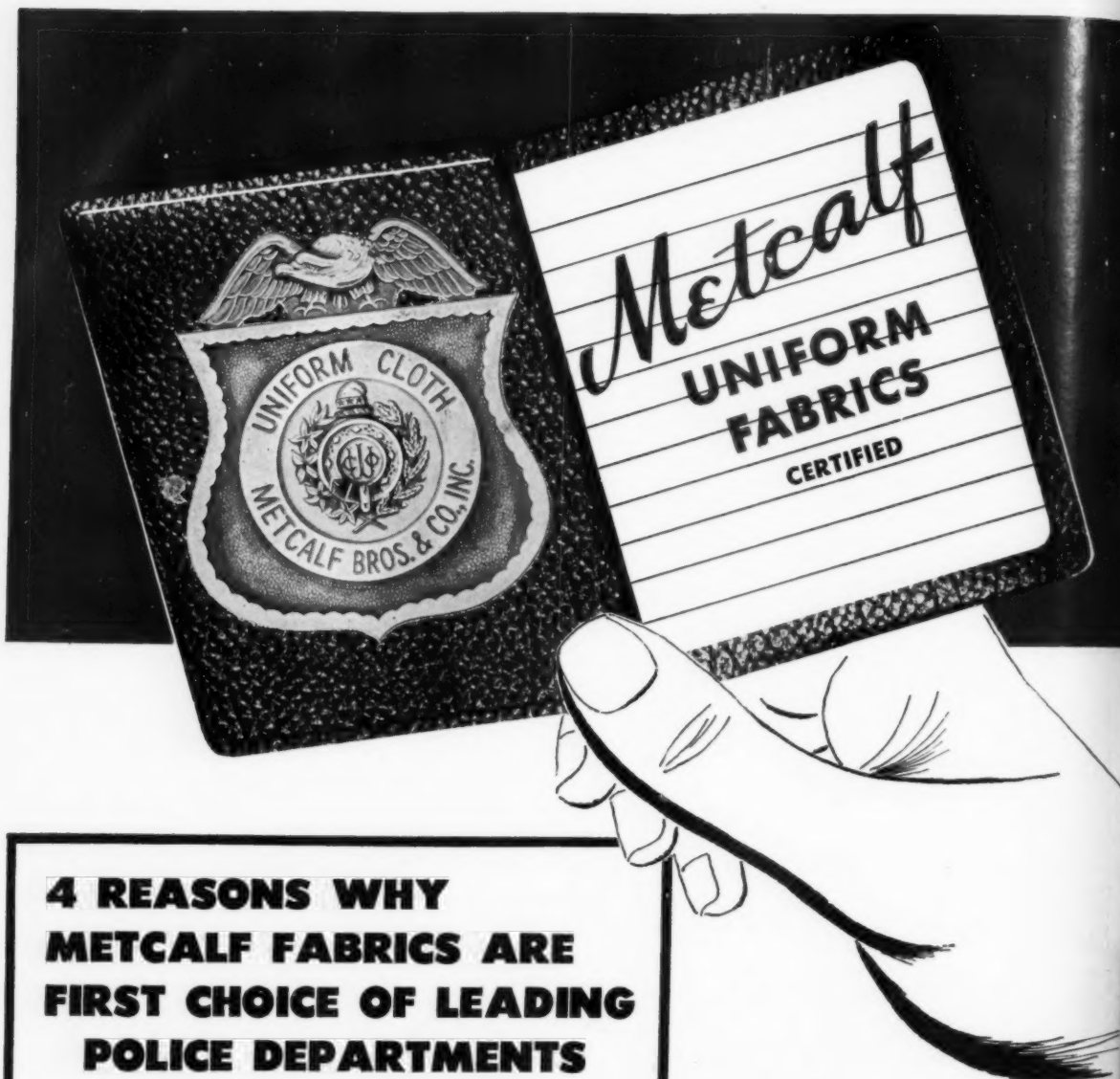
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